The Middletown Transcript

VOLUME 50, NO 45. MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1917 PRICE THREE CENTS

THE HONOR ROLL

Those Who Were Studious for the Past School Month

MIDDLETOWN PUBLIC SCHOOL

The following pupils are on the honor roll for the past school month:-

HIGH SCHOOL

11th Grade—Millie Rosenberg, Leone Ladley, Letitia Pool, Marian Pinder, Grace Brady, Alma Whitlock, Lydia Redgrave, William Meyers.

10th Grade—Claude Fouracre, June McWhorter, Elva Freeman.

9th Grade—Elizabeth Shallcross, John Carey, Laura Fogel, Clara Brady, Fannie Rosenberg, Edith Cochran, June Johnson, Rogers Fouracre, Hilda Money, Margaret Evans.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL

8th Grade—Frances Armstrong, Anna Bingnear, Virginia Pierce, Corrine VanSant, Clayton Draper, James Murray, Harry Roberts, Marshall Whitlock.

7th Grade—Harriet Black, Anna English, Sara Pierce, Grace Rosenberg, Caroline Fouracre, Margaret Harris, Walter Beasten, Percy Donaghay, John Pool, Burton Pearson.

6th Grade—Elizabeth Clayton, Esther Shallcross, Stacy Jones, Elizabeth Brady Helen Kates, John Spicer, Margaret Brady, Edwin Donaghay, Dorothy Caulk, Frank VanSant, Earl Kirk.

5th Grade—Virginia Johnson, Mary Steele, Jehu Alfree, Leland Sinex, Helen Crouch, Virginia Hopkins, Linden Stafford, Katherine Conley, William Cannon, Harry Stevens.

4th Grade—Helen Fouracre, Bertha Chance, Mary Alfree, Horace Moore, Irma Montgomery, Elizabeth Hufnal, Elizabeth Johnson, Charlotte Donaghay, Henry Howell, Oakley Banning, Evelyn Brown, Dorothy Jones, Herman Conner, John Voshell, Frances Harris, Charles Hopkins, Kathryne Davis Walter Taylor.

3d Grade—Catherine Carpenter, Olga Vlahos, Catherine Beaston, Catherine Armstrong, Alice Jolls, Virginia Brady, Sophia Vlahos, Lewis Stewart, Julian King, Glenn Williams, John Donohue, Joseph Beaston, Benny Rosenberg.

2d Grade (a) div.—Helen Stevens, Margaret Fitzgerald, Mabel Fouracre, Oscar Brynes, Jeoffry Newsome, Helen Cleaver, Blanche Messick, Arie Bradley.

1st Grade (b) div. —Emma Beale, Arthur Williams, Cassie Denny, Paul Crouch, Freda Fromkin, Dorothy Steele, Henry Vaughan.

FINE TEMPERANCE SPEECHES

Last week Middletown was fairly deluged with a high grade article of Prohibition oratory. Fine temperance addresses were delivered in the Methodist and Presbyterian churches, in Cochran Square and in the Opera House.

Senator Wolcott made a strong appeal in the Opera House, while Rev. Dr. Falconer, so well and favorably known here, gave several superb addresses in the Opera House and in the old Shirt Factory. Rev. Drs. Finley and Coggin, colored speakers, both delivered fiery, eloquent addresses in the Shirt Factory, where 30 or 40 of the foremost white ladies of the town heard them as well as a large number of colored people.

The large and enthusiastic audiences which greeted all these speakers, presaged the splendid victory at the polls—a victory that cut Wilmington's former plurality in half despite the hundreds of colonized voters—a victory that set rural New Castle free from the bondage of the saloon by the superb majority of over 1200.

St Georges Hundred has the honor of being the banner hundred in the county with its majority of 358. This result is due to the tireless labors of a number of our foremost citizens, ladies and gentlemen.

On election day the school children, assisted by a score or more of ladies, paraded, morning and afternoon thru the streets carrying the beautiful Flag of the Free, and making the welkin echo with their rousing temperance songs. The colored school children with their teachers also paraded and sang in the afternoon.

As the long line of smiling, singing little warriors and the ladies, headed by a squad of khaki-clad Scouts with their bugler, marched and countermarched thru the town, one could not help thinking of the long ago hosts of Israel with their bugler in front marching round and round Jericho whose walls at the end fell flat, as did a goodly part of the walls of the Rum citadel after these Temperance hosts had marched!

Card from Soldier Boy

The Transcript has received the following note from Private Benjamin C. Denny who is now stationed at Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Camp McClellan,
Anniston, Ala.
Nov. 6, 1917.

EDITOR OF THE TRANSCRIPT:

We now have board floors, electric lights and stoves in our tents which makes us much more comfortable than before same were installed. Weather is very pleasant. Have no Delaware regiment now, only battalion We are very sorry for this.

BENJAMIN C. DENNY.

TOWN PEOPLE IN SERVICE

The following is a complete list of persons now in active service of the government from Middletown and vicinity:

Marie Louise McDowell, American Military Red Cross Hospital, No. 1, American Expeditionary Force, France.

NAVY

Captain Rupert M. Burstan, U. S. Marine Barracks, Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va.

Burton Hall, Steamship St. Louis, care of Post Master, New York City.

Walter G. Clayton, U. S. A., Northern Pacific, Remington, Washington.

John M. Clayton, U. S. A., Northern Pacific, Remington, Washington.

ARMY

Private J. J. Hoffecker, Co. B., 9th Inf., American Expeditionary Force, France.

Capt. C. K. McDowell, Hq., 1st Group 159 Depot Brigade, Louisville, Kentucky.

Lieut. Geo. R. Hukill, Camp American University, Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Wm. F. Cann, 114 Reg., Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Serg. Sidney Peverley, 20th Reg., Co. A., Camp American University, Washington, D. C.

Serg. John K. Hukill, Amm. Div, Co. 12, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Serg. Ephraim P. Jolls, Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J.

Serg. Ralph Shallcross, Amm. Train, Co. No 1, Camp Hancock, Augusta, Ga.

Benj. T Biggs, Central Y. M. C. A., Portsmouth, Va.

Private Fred Baker, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Grover Baker, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Lewis Baker, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Phillip Baker, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Richard T. Cann, Fort Myers, Va.

Private Benjamin C Denny, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Delbert Gallagher, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Merritt Lockwood, Fort Myers, Va.

Private George Long, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private John Manning, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Davis Manlove, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Harry Morris, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Craig Naudain, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Wm. N. Pippin, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private James J. Walker, Camp McClellan. Anniston, Ala.

Private Horace Whitlock, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

Private Jesse Willits, Fort Myers, Va.

Private John Savin, Camp McClellan, Anniston, Ala.

If there are any names to be added to or corrections to be made in the above list, kindly notify Miss Ethel Brady, secretary of the Middletown Red Cross, at once.

RED CROSS

If the belief exists that the Red Cross workers of America are producing more surgical dressings than are being used, it will be quickly dispelled by the following cablegram just received from Major Grayson-Murphy, American Red Cross, Chief of Commission in France.

"Red Cross standard dressings in millions must be sent over with all possible speed. If this is not done at once a serious calamity and national disgrace is inevitable.

The American women who compose the Red Cross chapters should prepare with all the enthusiasm and speed possible the dressings which are going to mean life or death to our own men."

To visualize the great need of surgical dressings one has to reflect that only a few weeks ago two and one half millions of surgical dressings went down in one ship, and that the cases are numerous where and entire box of dressing is used on one man. It is imperative that all women of the Red Cross make every possible effort to increase this needed supply of dressings that the front is calling for.

We hear reports that the Red Cross workers are knitting to much; that no more knitted goods are needed. Such reports are absolutely false. They are doubtless inspired by the same pro-German influences that are spreading other slanders against the Red Cross. The women of America can not knit too much. The tragedy of it is that so many people won't wake up until after we have published our first list of dead and missing heroes "somewhere in France."

The work at the Club House in the last two weeks has been most encouraging. I would like to say to those who have stopped coming or who have never started coming, that if your reason for not coming is satisfactory to you that is all that is necessary. It is necessary to stop me everytime you see me on the street and explain at length why you do not come.

HELEN F. BRADY,
Chairman of Surgical Dressings.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS

Many Condensed News Items of the Past Week

IN THIS AND NEARBY POINTS

November.

Days shortening.

Is your subscription due?

Thanksgiving Day, November 29.

Put three cents on your letters now.

They also serve who only sit and knit.

The Red Cross unit everywhere seems to be, "You Knit."

The U. T. C. Sewing Circle was entertained by Mrs. A. K. Hopkins at her home on Lake street Wednesday evening.

The kieffer pear crop is about all gathered for this season, and they have brought handsome cash accounts to those who had them.

The first of a series of entertainments given by the Radcliffe Entertainment Co will take place in the Opera House next Wednesday evening. Proceeds for the benefit of Red Cross.

In order that all the farmers should receive full benefit from the money offered by the state, each one should have at least one exhibit at the State Corn show, to be held in Middletown, January 2d, 3d and 4th, 1918.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the Post Office for week ending Nov. 1st, 1917: Mrs. Georgeanner Benson, Miss Sadie Brown, Mrs. Mary Hinson, Mrs. Sarah Dorchester; Exmden Bord, Bruce Celley, Raymond Goulden, Master Samuel Grooms, Jr.

The annual opening of the Mite boxes of the Little Light Bearers of the W. F. M. S., of Bethesda M. E. Church, will be held on Friday evening, November 16th. An entertainment will be given in the lecture room of the church, followed by a treat at the parsonage.

P. and T. Conference To Be Held

A County Committee, the Executive and Advisory Board of the Middletown Parent-Teachers Association, met at the home of the president, Mrs. Edward Ladley, on Thursday to discuss details of the New Castle County Conference of National Congress of Mother's and Parent-Teachers Association to be held in the Forest Presbyterian Church on Saturday, Nov. 24th, 1917. Morning session, 9.45. Committees were appointed as follows:

County Vice Chairman, Mrs. Wiggins; Reception, Mrs. Howard A. Pool; Speakers Luncheon, Mrs. Ladley and Mrs. Pierson; Music, Miss Ratledge; Coffee, Mrs. Adam Reed; Publicity, Mrs Walter Beasten

Every home, school and church in the county is invited to send representatives, membership in the organization not necessary. Visitors bring box luncheon. Good speakers, good music and a good time for all.

Forest Church Notes

Sunday, November 11th, 1917.

10.30 A. M. Public worship with sermon.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session. Men are cordially invited to attend the Pastor's Bible Class.

2.30 P. M. Armstrong Chapel Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Christian Endeavor service. Topic: "Seeking Worth-While Things." Prov. 8:10-4. Matt. 6:33.

7.30 P. M. Evening service with sermon.

Wednesday evening, Prayer meeting.

We are thankful for the great Prohibition victory for New Castle Rural, and greatly rejoice the saloon will be banished from this vicinity. How greatly we wish that Wilmington had gone dry!

Let us now devote ourselves more earnestly than ever to our Church services and Church duties, while we endeavor to comply with the request of President Wilson, "that the Churches maintain themselves at their maximum efficiency."

Bethesda Church Notes

Sunday, November 11th, 1917.

Brotherhood, Sunday, 9.30 A. M. Robert George, leader.

Preaching at 10.30 by the Pastor.

Sunday School at 2 P. M.

Preaching at 7.30 by the Pastor.

Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening at 7.30.

The regular monthly meeting of the Woman's Home and Woman's Foreign Missionary societies will be held at the home of Mrs. W. B. Wilson, near town, on next Monday evening, November 12th. Those desiring to go will please notify Mrs. J. E. Walls, as automobiles will leave the church at 7.15 o'clock.

Rev. John M. Arters Honored

Rev. Joseph M. Arters, of Waterville, Me., son of Rev. Joseph A. Arters, formerly of this town, has been appointed assistant secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Temperance Society and will be associated with Rev. Clarence True Wilson, D. D., in temperance campaigns of that church. Mr. Arters was Anti-Saloon League superintendent in Delaware and on the Eastern Shore of Maryland a few years ago.

ST. ANNE'S CHURCH NOTES

Sunday, November 11th. The 23d Sunday after Trinity.

Services: 10.30 A. M. Morning, Prayer and Address by Mr. Charles W. Bush, Attorney-at-law, on the War Work of the Young Men's Christian Association.

11.45 A. M. Sunday School session.

7.30 P. M. Evening Prayer and Address.

IMPORTANT MEETING IN THE INTEREST OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The people of Middletown are cordially invited to attend the morning service on Sunday when Charles W. Bush, Esq., of Fort Ogelthorpe, Georgia, will speak to us of the War Work of the Young Men's Christian Association, among the enlisted men in the army and navy and of the work that is being done in the cantonments. Come hear! this man who knows of the work at first hand. No subscriptions or offerings are asked for at this service.

We hear men speak continually of going to a "better world" rather than of its coming to them; but in that prayer which they have straight from the lips of "the Light of the World," there is not anything about going to another world; only of another government coming into this, which will constitute it a new world indeed; new heavens and new earth: "Thy Kingdom come; Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven!"

WINNING THIS WAR IN OUR AMERICAN HOMES

The latest reports from Europe can leave no doubt that the people are suffering a serious deficiency in nutritious food. Our Allies are in dire need of certain foods without which they cannot maintain their present splendid devotion at the battle front. America has the food they need and can send it to them by saving a part of our plentiful supply. Our own soldiers are going by thousands to share the tasks of the war. We must also send their food to them. Every true patriot must enlist in this home-base army and be as faithful as we expect our soldiers to be at the front, at whatever cost.

During the week of November 4th to 11th, we are arked to enrole ourselves in the nation-wide campaign of food saving in order to meet this immediate need. The membership cards were distributed in the Church—did you get yours and have you returned it properly filled? If not do so not later than Monday, November 12th, to Mrs. C. B. Green, chairman of the local committee. Every member of the Episcopal Church is urged to enter this campaign in a soldier's spirit of sacrificial service Surely you will not fail your country in this crisis. Fidelity to the programme in every American home will mean victory and a larger liberty for all mankind.

A PRAYER FOR MEN SERVING AMERICA BY BISHOP GREER

Almighty God, that sittest on Thy throne judging right; We commend to Thy fatherly goodness the men serving our nation at this time of peril, beseeching Thee to take into Thine own hand both them and the cause which they uphold. Be Thou their tower of strength and give them courage in peril and danger. Make them bold through life or death to put their trust in Thee, who art the giver of all victory, through Jesus Christ our Lord. AMEN.

On Thanksgiving Day, November 29th, there will be two services: Holy Communion at eight o'clock, and Morning Prayer with Sermon at half past ten. The Offering on that day will be as usual for the Babies' Hospital and Day Nursery, A Diocesan Institution, in Wilmington.

A Great Event at Fogel & Burstan's, Monday, Nov. 12 to Saturday night, Nov. 17! Famed "Merod" Underwear Sale at 25 to 40 per cent. reductions! Our ad. tells it all.

Sixth Birthday Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. J. Elwood Denney entertained a number of children at their home last Saturday afternoon, from 2 to 5 o'clock, in honor of their daughter Margaret's sixth birthday. The little tots spent a royal time with games, music and other amusements after which refreshments were served them.

Those present were:—Catherine Armstrong, Alice Jolls, Helen Bryan, Irma Montgomery, Margaret Fitzgerald, Arrie and Fannie Bradley, Elizabeth and Dorothy Hufnal, Lura and Elsie Reed, Katherine Carpenter, Elizabeth Sinex, Alnita Spicer, Margaret Baker, Madeline Smith, Catherine and Joseph Beasten, Roland and Marian Heldmyer, John and Elizabeth Swain, John Howell, Mabel Fouracre, Helen Cleaver, Catherine and Jay Davis, Blanche Messick, Helen Stevens, Evelyn and Evans Brown, Cassie Denney, Lewis Stewart, Henry Vaughn, Emma Beale and Everett Lewis.

Social

A social will be held at the M. E. parsonage next Tuesday evening, November 13th. Proceeds for benefit of the piano fund.

For every letter in your name,
A penny take and cast the same
Within this little pocket;
And, if you would be very nice,
Go through this operation twice,
Then quickly shut and lock it.

Attend our social on this date,
Where music fine and games of fate
Will entertain and please you;
Refreshments, too, will be on hand,
Served to you by our faithful band,
And that will surely cheer you.

FRIENDS & VISITORS

Personal Items About People You See and Know

THOSE THAT COME AND GO

Mr. Frank M. Richards, of Philadelphia, was home on Tuesday.

Miss Lottie Jolls spent the week-end with friends at Millington, Md.

Mrs. William Green, of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. John B. Cleaver

Mrs. Natalie Jones, of Wilmington, is the guest of Mrs. S. E. Houston

Mr. Harry Price, of Pennsgrove, N. J., was at his home here on Tuesday.

Mrs. Charles Schuman and Miss Lottie Jolls were in Wilmington recently.

Mrs. James L. Warren, of near town, is entertaining Miss Lena Short.

Mr. Henry M. Schroeder, of Lancaster, Pa, was a visitor in town this week.

Mrs. William E. Lee, of Wilmington, spent one day this week with her sister Mrs. S. E. Massey.

Miss Lillian Ginn entertained Miss Helen Williams, of Wissonoming, Pa., over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence George and little son, are visiting her parents at Atlantic City, N. J.

Mr. J. H. Vinyard, of Pennsgrove, N. J, visited his mother, Mrs Elizabeth Vinyard, Tuesday.

Mr. Harry M. Lockwood, of Washington, D. C., visited his mother, Mrs. G. W. Lockwood, on Sunday.

Dr. Robert A. Comegys, of Cynwyd, Pa., spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Comegys.

Mrs. J. G. Bragdon was the guest of her son, Mr. Lloyd M. Bragdon and family, in Wilmington Monday.

Mr. Ephraim P Jolls, of Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N. J., was home from Sunday to Wednesday this week

Mr. Alfred Connellee, of Deep Water Point, N. J., has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Connellee.

Mr. Ringgold Richards, of Claymont, visited his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Richards over the week-end.

Mr. and Mrs. William Weaver and family, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. George H. Johnson.

Mrs. S. R. Hayman and Miss Helen Sterling, of Wilmington, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Thornton on the Levels.

Mr. and Mrs. John Crossland and children, of Claymont, spent Sunday with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. George F. Richards.

Mrs. S. Burstan, Mrs. A. Fogel and daughter Laura, spent Sunday and Monday with relatives in Ridley Park and Philadelphia.

Mrs. J. Wilson Merritt has been entertaining this week her sisters, Mrs. P. E. Luden, of Philadelphia, and Miss Amy Piser, of Washington, D. C.

Misses Helen Manlove and Lillian M. Miles have accepted positions in Wanamaker's Dept. store, Philadelphia, and entered upon their duties on Monday last.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodal Cochran had for Sunday guests Misses Helen Wilhams, Mildred Ginn, of Greensboro; Miss Lillian Ginn, Mr. George Hutchinson, of Dover, and Mr. Ephraim Jolls, of Camp Dix.

M. E. S. S. INSTITUTE

A wonderful piece of Sunday School history was made in our town Thursday and Friday, when the Sunday School Institute, conducted by the Board of Sunday Schools of the M. E. Church for the Easton District of the Wilmington Conference, held its sessions in the Bethesda Church.

The high honor paid Middletown and the whole Easton District in allowing them the privilege of hearing for two days these Chicago Sunday School specialists, Rev. Harry C. Wilson, Rev. Arlo Ayres Brown and Mrs. Morehouse, will be understood when The Transcript informs its readers that these very much overworked teachers of "some new thing" that is every way blessed, have three times as many S. S. Districts calling on them as they can possibly serve! This District has Bishop McDowell to thank for the great privilege.

The Transcript regrets that these important events have happened so late in the week that it can now scarcely do more than outline their purpose and scope, though it hopes in its next issue to report more fully the transactions and addresses of those two important days.

We can, then, only add that these speakers before a crowded auditorium, carried out the program printed in our last issue.

The attendance from all over the Easton District was very large. The warm hospitality of the Methodist Church membership was freely extended to the visitors who were entertained in the homes for the night and breakfasted on Friday, while for their supper and lunch a toothsome collation was spread in the lower room of the church.

The big success of the whole affair is due to the good generalship of the church's highly esteemed pastor, Rev. J. W. Jones, aided by a devoted corps of lady workers.

JOIN COW TESTING ASSO.

Due to the high price of feed and the scarcity and high price of labor some few farmers of the county are considering disposing of their dairy herd. When one takes a broader view of the situation, it would seem that this is poor policy. Not for years has there been the scarcity of dairy cattle and the demand for dairy products as there is at this time. Mr. Hoover tells us that Europe is 33,000,000 short of food animals and that even in the United States the production of dairy cattle has not kept pace with the increase in population. According to the number of cows in the United States in 1890 and the increase in population since, we are about 4,559,000 dairy cows short.

On the other hand the increase in exportation of dairy products is enormous. According to Mr. Hoover our exports of butter since the war have increased from about 4,000,000 to about 27,000,000 pounds. The exportation of other dairy products has increased in like proportion. The greatest increase however, in any class of dairy products has been in condensed milk, which has increased from a scant 17,000,000 pounds to 259,000,000 in 1917 and still on the increase. Furthermore Europe knows well where she has exported her best breeding stock and when the war clears up, she is going to draw on American dairy cattle by the thousands to rebuild her destroyed herds.

It seems obvious there that the dairy business of the United States has a great future and the farmer, who maintains his herd thru this trying period will be in a position to reap his just returns.

The Diamond State Cow Testing Association has just completed its year and for the reasons just alluded to, it is the earnest desire of the officers to reorganize the association and thus enable the farmers of New Castle County to co-operate in improving their herds and in increasing their milk production and thus do their bit in meeting this shortage of dairy products.

The cow testing has ever been an important organization in the profitable production of dairy products but in this day of high priced feed and high price and shortage of labor, it is of unusual value. By having the herd tested thru a testing association the poor cows are detected and can be disposed of before further loss occurs. The good cows can thus be given better attention and the heifer calves raised from these cows. During this last year 74 inferior cows were sold from the association. The loss that was prevented is obvious. A good cow still continues to return a good profit but the poor cow returns a greater loss A good cow requires little more labor than a poor one. At this time it is highly profitable to keep better and perhaps fewer cows. Many cases can be cited in the cow testing associations over the country where a herd was reduced to half thru the disposal of the inferior cows and the profits from the herd were increased. This policy of better and if necessary fewer cows is highly advisable during this period of scarcity and high price of labor.

The association is composed of twenty-six members. The tester who is a practical dairyman and who has had special training in the dairy business, spends one day each month with each member of the association. While he is there, he not only weighs the milk and tests it for butterfat and calculates the profit or loss of each cow for the month but he is often able to make profitable suggestions. He is always glad to talk over any question of interest as feeding and breeding of dairy cattle, marketing dairy products or growing crops for the dairy and many of the members have profited by these monthly visits. Moreover the tester visits these twenty-six different farms every month and is in a position to bring ideas from other farms. If a man has stock for sale the tester can often place them for him in the association. The farmers in some associations have profited by buying feed in car load lots through the association. A considerable saving can be obtained by purchasing feed in larger quantities.

However probably the most important service that the cow testing association has rendered the farmer this fall is what it has done in raising the price of milk. The average milk dealer is not familiar with conditions on the farm. Many of them were of the impression that the farmer was making very comfortable profits from his cows. When the Milk Producers' Association took the figures from the books of the Cow Testing Association and showed the milk dealers that the average farmer was not making money on his cows and that many were actually losing money as prices existed, the dealers felt far more kindly towards allowing the farmers the proposed increase in price for their milk and butter. The fact that the cow testing association has been able to furnish the Milk Producers Association with the figures on the cost of production of milk and butter and the Milk Producers in turn presented them to the dealers, has been an important factor in enabling the farmer to secure a better price for his dairy products.

The County Agent has been placed in the county at the disposal of the farmers. He can do more and better work thru an organization. Join the Cow Testing Association and give him a chance.

NEW CASTLE IS DRY

Wilmington Remains Wet After Hotly Contested Fight at Poles

ONLY ONE WET HUNDRED

At the special license election held in New Castle County and Wilmington on Tuesday, the "Wets" and "Drys" split fifty-fifty, Rural New Castle going "dry" by a majority of 928 and Wilmington rolling up a "wet" majority of 2259.

In rural New Castle County, however, it was practically a landslide for the "drys" as they won every hundred in the county with the exception of New Castle. In New Castle it was also practically a victory for the "drys" as the "wets" had counted on rolling up a majority of from 400 to 500 there because of the large number of munition workers. Their calculations, however, in this respect miscarried, as the hundred gave but 74 "wet."

The vote by hundreds follows:

BRANDYWINE HUNDRED
(6th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	103	116
Second district	153	173
Third district	69	128
Fourth district	94	195
Totals	419	612
Majority	193	

CHRISTIANA HUNDRED
(7th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	74	164
Second district	93	102
Third district	97	67
Fourth district	120	94
Fifth district	92	47
Sixth district	49	180
Seventh district	85	123
Totals	610	777
Majority		167

MILL CREEK HUNDRED
(8th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	133	179
Second district	116	226
Third district	41	106
Totals	290	511
Majority		221

WHITE CLAY CREEK HUNDRED
(9th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	195	146
Second district	210	241
Third district	85	113
Totals	490	500
Majority		10

NEW CASTLE HUNDRED
(10th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	187	178
Second district	119	140
Third district	151	51
Fourth district	154	154
Fifth district	46	60
Totals	657	583
Majority		74

PENCADER HUNDRED
(11th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	87	98
Second district	61	88
Totals	148	186
Majority		38

RED LION HUNDRED
(12th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	147	161
Second district	74	89
Totals	221	250
Majority		29

ST. GEORGES HUNDRED
(13th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	61	164
Second district	100	53
Third district	94	243
Fourth district	60	113
Totals	315	573
Majority		258

APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED
(14th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	120	166
Second district	91	90
Totals	211	256
Majority		45

BLACKBIRD HUNDRED
(15th Rep. Dist.)

	For License.	Against License.
First district	59	94
Second district	53	59
Totals	112	153
Majority		41
Dry majority in county		1028

The success of M. Lessin, the Tailor, has been so great that he has had to get another tailor which insures prompt attentions to our patrons demands.

STATE NEWS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Latest Gleanings From Al Over the State.

THINGS SEEN AND HEARD

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Martz, of Boonsboro, have received a letter from their son, Roger Martz, who, with Louis McC. Young, is at Oxford, England, preparatory to going to Italy to serve in the Aviation Corps. Mr. Martz wrote that while walking in an Oxford street one day he engaged in conversation with an elderly lady, who invited him home to tea. He and Mr. Young were much surprised, on arriving at the house, to learn that they were to be entertained by Sir William Osler, the famous American surgeon. Mr. Martz was impressed with the neat and well-kept farms and farm buildings. No ground is wasted in England. All is under cultivation. Some articles, such as sugar, good candy and cigarettes, are scarce. Bath tubs are not common and there are no stoves in Oxford, the houses being equipped with open-hearth fires.

The Carroll County Medical Society has elected the following officers: President, Dr. Luther Kemp, Uniontown; vice-president, D. George Brown, New Windsor; secretary and treasurer, Dr. Henry M. Fitzhugh, this city; board of censors, Drs. Daniel Specher, Sykesville; G. Lewis Wetzel, Union Mills; L. F. Tagg, Union Bridge. The society discussed the possibility of a hospital for Westminster. The Society has taken steps to arouse popular sentiment toward the project, and the president appointed a committee of three, consisting of Drs. Woodward, Fitzhugh and Zepp, to look up a suitable location and report at the next special meeting.

Blackleg, a dreaded cattle disease, which made its first appearance in Washington county about a month ago at Sharpsburg, has been stamped out. For several weeks no new cases have developed. So far as known this is the first time the disease has appeared in this county. Once the animal contracts the disease there is no known cure. It is not known how the disease started. It was discovered by Dr. J. T. Highbarger, the veterinarian. Six cattle died, four before the nature of the disease was discovered and two after the herd had been vaccinated. One hundred and fifty head of cattle in the vicinity were vaccinated.

The Washington County Water Company has two corps of engineers at work in Blair's Valley securing data relative to the proposed construction of a reservoir to increase the water supply for Hagerstown. The engineers have been at work for three weeks. The work is being done at the request of the Public Service Commission. One stream which was calculated to furnish considerable water shows a flow of about 300,000 gallons in 24 hours. Hagerstown consumes about 3,500,000 gallons a day.

The damage suit of Chris Alevizatos, proprietor of the Chestertown Candy Kitchen, against Graham, Clements & Sutton was marked for trial in the United States Court at Baltimore Monday, but it was compromised by the defendants paying $4,000 and costs. The suit grew out of an injury the Greek received while riding in an auto belonging to Harry Graham, one of the defendants. The case was tried last year at Elkton and Alevizatos awarded $7,500, but the court granted a new trial.

The bean crop in Washington county this year is a record-breaker. The high prices obtained were never known before. Attorney Joseph W. Wolfinger, who has just finished his 20-bushel crop of beans, raised at Smithsburg, took a bushel of beans to his coal dealer and traded them for a ton of anthracite coal and received $1.60 in cash in the bargain. Mr. Wolfinger was offered 32 cents a quart for his crop.

Traffic on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal continues active owing to the unprecedented demand for coal. More than the usual number of boats are being operated at this season of the year. Canal officials say that no date has been yet fixed for closing the waterway for the winter. Boats will be kept running as late as possible. The water will not be drawn off the levels until there is immediate danger of freezing.

Governor Harrington has received the last word from General Kuhn, in command of Camp Meade, in regard to furloughs for Maryland soldiers on election day permitting them to return home to vote. That word is that the soldiers will spend the day in the camp.

A comedy drama, "The Singer of Scorn," was produced by local talent for the benefit of the Clearspring Chapter of the Red Cross Society in Odd Fellow's Hall. Patriotic songs were sung and patriotic tableaux presented.

The body of Charles Williams, who walked off the pier at Claiborne when coming off the steamer Cambridge, and was drowned was found by S. B. Shockley floating on the water at the end of the breakwater at Claiborne.

Governor Harrington is in receipt of a report from Block & Co., auditors, stating that the state comptroller's accounts are all right.

The Cafe Florian opened in Venice in 1615 and still in existence, is the oldest public coffee house in Europe.

What's Going On in Maryland

STATE'S TOTAL CLIMBING.

Maryland's total for the Liberty Loan is still climbing. More than a half a million dollars by supplementary returns was received by the Liberty Loan Committee.

The revised standing is as follows:

Baltimore City	$40,634,650
Counties	13,033.500
Total	$53,668,150

The exact increase over Monday's standing is $512,350, and was accounted for by a total of $250,200 from Baltimore city and $262,150 from the counties.

Baltimore county took the overwhelming lead in the county increase, with a supplementary return of $83,850, which puts it as the star county of the State, its returns showing $893,850 or $108,850 beyond its maximum allotment of $785,000. Prince George's county is next, with a total of $418,000, or a surplus of $83,000 above its maximum allotment of $335,000.

Wicomico county also passed beyond the maximum mark by additional returns received, totaling $35,350, and bringing its revised total to $429,900. Its maximum is $404,000. Talbot county also jumped to within less than $2,000 of its maximum of $582,000, by an increase of $11,400, giving it a new total of $580,150.

APPRAISERS NAMED.

The commission to negotiate with the owners of property in the area taken over by President Wilson for the new proving ground in Maryland and to appraise the losses and damages suffered by the farmers and the business men and all others, who must vacate their premises before December 1, as announced consists of:

Major John S. Dean, United States Reserves, of the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army; Dr. William A. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Department of Agriculture; Thomas H. Robinson, lawyer, Belair, Md., and Charles A. Andrews, coal and lumber dealer, Darlington, Md.

At the first meeting in Washington Major Dean was elected chairman.

The commission will buy all of the 35,000 acres, as well as fix the compensation to be paid for the destruction of business interests and all other loss and damage.

The commission visited Belair and Aberdeen and made an inspection of the properties.

The commission will establish an office in Baltimore, where it will hear those whose lands are to be bought. It was said that there are no formal offers before the commission. A number of letters addressed to the War Department by landowners and others were considered informally by the commission, but it was held that these communications would be regarded merely as statements giving the views of the writers on the value of their possessions.

It was said that the commission will proceed with the greatest industry and speed consistent with regard to both the government and the claimants. It is the hope of the commissioners that they will be able to reach an amicable conclusion with every claimant, either for land or losses. To those, however, who will not accept the amount fixed by the commission, a sum equal to three-fourths of the commission's appraisement will be paid and they are authorized by the act taking over the land to sue the government for what they regard as a just price, the landholders bringing suit in the Federal Court at Baltimore, while the claimants for loss or damage will sue in the Court of Claims at Washington.

WASHINGTON.

As Germany does not provide sufficient food to keep her prisoners of war in good health, nor sufficient clothing, the United States government is preparing, in conjunction with the American Red Cross, to feed all American soldiers and sailors who may be taken prisoners.

A. Mitchell Palmer, enemy property custodian, began the business of taking over the millions of dollars of enemy property in the United States with a conference with President Wilson.

The United States Fuel Administration is making a survey of the country's manufactures and listing them all with regard to their necessity to the nation's economic welfare during the war.

Herbert C. Hoover, food administrator, has found the remedy for high food prices. All dealers who charge excessive prices will find their supplies cut off until the end of the war.

THE COUNTRY AT LARGE.

Jesus Martinez, Mexican vice-consul at New York, who refused to appear for medical examination on the ground that he was an alien and not subject to the draft after having registered for military service, was indicted by the Federal Grand Jury on the charge of violating the Conscription Law.

Six Hoboken (N. J.) society women were sworn in as police officers after volunteering to serve without pay, for the purpose of keeping young girls off the streets at night in companionship with soldiers and sailors.

Government agents in New York are bringing to account enemy aliens who circulate false stories concerning subjects connected with the country's prosecution of the war.

A municipal water and lighting plant is to be installed in the city of Orlando

ENEMY PLOT TO DESTROY FOOD

Washington Belives B. & O. Pier Was Part of Plan.

GOVERNMENT ON GUARD

Secret Service At Work—Aliens May Be Barred From Docks—Aliens In Brooklyn Barred.

Washington.—An organized movement all over the country to prevent the shipment of food and munitions to American forces in Europe and to America's Allies is on foot. The burning of a British grain ship and two piers, with a total loss of $5,500,000, at Baltimore is but one move in the plot. This has been disclosed by an official source in direct touch with the entire situation.

The Government has not been caught off its guard by the move, it was said. Precautions thought to be necessary have been taken and others will be adopted as the situation demands.

The order of the United States Marshal in New York forbidding alien enemies access to the water front was not a local initiative, it was learned, but was dictated from Washington. United States marshals and United States attorneys at points where grain supplies are stored or are ready to be shipped or where supplies, including munitions, for the American or Allied armies are stored or manufactured will see that docks and warehouses are better protected from plotters seeking to destroy them or to hamper shipments.

There is strong reason to believe, it was said officially, that a well-organized movement is under way in the United States to assist the U-boat campaign by trying to destroy munitions and other supplies before they can be shipped from American ports. The fire at Baltimore is regarded only as additional evidence of this plan.

HALF THE U-BOATS SUNK.

Statement Of First Lord Of The British Admiralty.

London.—Sir Eric Geddes, who recently succeeded Sir Edward Carson as first lord of the Admiralty, made his first address in Parliament, and gave some interesting and anxiously awaited figures on the work of the navy and shipping in general.

His declaration that between 40 and 50 per cent. of the German submarines operating in the North Sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic oceans had been sunk was not the least interesting of his announcements, and there was an indication of the unceasing war the British and American patrols are making on the submarine in his statement that during the last quarter the enemy had lost as many submarines as during the whole of 1916.

HUNTING COAL HOARDERS.

Garfield's Agents Also Running Down Speculators In Fuel.

Washington. — Speculators and hoarders of coal are being sought in a nation-wide hunt begun by Fuel Administrator Garfield. The search for violators is being made independent of the Attorney-General's special investigation. Dr. Garfield said that he would have the assistance of a Department of Justice attorney in undertaking to locate dealers engaged in practices prohibited under the President's order fixing the price of coal and the margin of profit for retailers and jobbers.

SPY TRAP SET AT CAMPS.

Special Officers Detailed To Watch For Enemy Activities.

Washington.—To counteract any espionage work that might be done by enemy sympathizers in the vicinity of National Army and National Guard camps while troops are in training, commanding officers informed the War Department that special officers had been detailed for intelligence work. The chief of this branch of service of each division will be given the title of assistant chief of staff. Directly under him will be an espionage officer, who will direct the work of officers skilled in military intelligence.

PRISON FOR ANTI-DRAFTERS.

Leaders Of The Resisters Get Ten-Year Terms.

Ardmore, Okla.—Sentence was passed by Judge Ralph E. Campbell in Federal Court here on 29 draft-resisters, who had entered pleas of guilty. H. H. Munson, H. C. Spence and J. L. Benefield, considered ringleaders in the anti-draft disturbances in Seminole, Pontococ and Hughes counties in August, were sentenced to ten years each in the Federal Prison at Leavenworth. The remainder were given sentences ranging from six months to six years.

CONGRESSMEN IN FRANCE.

Ten Dine With Pershing And Will See Training Camp.

Paris.—Ten members of the American Congress are in Paris on their way to pay a visit to the front. General Pershing invited them to dine with him and William Graves Sharp, the American Ambassador, will give them a reception. The members of the party will proceed to the American training camp for a few days' stay and then visit the French and British fronts.

The Latest Cut in Clothes

TAILOR
WINTER SUIT STYLES NOW IN
I'D LIKE TO GET A WINTER SUIT
VESTS KINDER SMALL AIN'T IT ?
NO, THEY'RE WEARING 'EM TIGHT THIS WINTER
YOU HAVEN'T GOT A SHOE-HORN ? SO I CAN GET INTO THESE TROUSERS
WHAT ARE YOU DOING ?
JUST A LITTLE TALCUM POWDER, SO YOU CAN SLIP ON THE COAT
OUR LATEST STYLE. THE PINCH-ALL-OVER
Copyright

ARMY TRANSPORT HIT BY TORPEDO

Was on the Way Home After Landing Troops.

NONE ABOARD HER KILLED

U-Boat Lying In Wait In Atlantic Fails In Effort To Send Steamer Finland To The Bottom.

Washington.—The American transport Finland was torpedoed in foreign waters while homeward bound, Secretary of the Navy Daniels announced. There was no loss of life and the transport returned to a foreign port under her own steam. The damage to the ship was slight.

Secretary Daniels statement was as follows:

"The Navy Department has received dispatches stating that the transport Finland was torpedoed while returning from foreign water.

"The damage to the ship was slight and she returned to port under her own steam. The Finland was under escort, but no sign of the torpedo or the submarine was seen."

The Finland is the second transport to be attacked while returning from its mission to Europe. The Antilles, on October 17 was torpedoed and sunk with the loss of 67 lives. Whether the Germans are using a new system in hiding their assaults on transport ships is a question puzzling naval authorities.

The Finland is a 12,700-ton steamer, commanded by Captain Jensen. She was formerly a Red Star liner and was built by Cramps, in Philadelphia, in 1902. She is 560 feet long.

AMERICANS GET TRENCH FEET.

First Battalions Relieved By Others —Men Given A Gasoline Bath.

With the American Army in France.—The first battalions of Americans in the trenches have been relieved by others. Relief, which is considered one of the critical periods, when the enemy by shelling the approaches to the positions may inflict heavy damage, was accomplished successfully. Apparently, the enemy was not aware of what was going on.

With the men back in billets, it now is permitted to mention for the first time that the casualties were negligible. In fact, more men are suffering with "trench feet" than with wounds.

From a military standpoint the experience gained by the Americans is considered of a very high value in the training of contingents which are yet to arrive on French soil. It was a tired, dirty, wet, mud-caked body of men that returned to billets. The men had only two clear days while in the trenches. They were mud from their hats to their shoes.

SUPPLIED GERMAN RAIDERS.

Waiter Arrested After Chase Lasting Several Months.

Hackensack, N. J.—A chase of many months by the government Secret Service after a German agent, said to have taken part in supplying the Dresden and other Teuton raiders during their operations in the Atlantic, came to an end here with the arrest of Oscar Stabanow, employed as a waiter at a club. Details of his activities were withheld. He was taken to Ellis Island, it was said, for internment as an alien enemy.

BRITISH TAKE BEERSHEBA.

Southernmost City Of "Promised Land" Lost By The Turks.

London.—Beersheba, of hallowed Biblical memory, was occupied by British forces Wednesday, according to announcement from the Egyptian expeditionary force.

Beersheba is 40 miles southwest of Jerusalem, in Palestine. It was the southernmost city of the "Promised Land" of Moses' time.

GERMAN TROOPS REBEL.

Refuse To Go To Front And Fire On Own Officers.

Amsterdam.—According to the newspaper Les Nouvelles, a serious mutiny has occurred among German soldiers at the Beverloo Camp in Belgium. The men, it is said, refused to go to the front and damaged their own rifles in some cases, while others fired on their officers, several of whom were wounded. The mutineers were finally mastered and removed on cattle trucks.

UNITED STATES IS GENEROUS

British Chancellor Declares It is Appreciated.

A SERIOUS PROBLEM SOLVED

"The Fact That the United States Has Given Generous Assistance at Times When She Was Incurring Expenditures At a Heavier Rate Than Any Of the Allies," Bonar Law Says, He Believes "It His Duty To Publicly Acknowledge."

London.—The House of Commons had before it at Tuesday's session the introduction by Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, of the vote of credit for £400,000,000 and one of the Chancellor's periodic statements regarding the finances of the war. The Chancellor said that in the period from July 22 to September 22 the daily average expenditures of the British government was £6,414,000. The expenditures of the army and navy exceeded the budget estimate by £500,000 daily.

The average daily expenditure since the beginning of the financial year was £6,648,000, or £1,237,000 above the budget estimate.

The Chancellor said that as far as he could judge the position in the second half of the year would not be quite as favorable as in the first half, partly on account of the increased pay for the navy and army. The increased pay of sailors and soldiers and the subsidizing of the loaf would amount to between £40,000,000 and £50,000,000 in the second part of the financial year.

German taxation had been increased by more than £185,000,000, but that sum fell short by £55,000,000 of the interest on the war debt.

The Chancellor said the German Reichstag had passed votes of credit which amounted to £4,700,000,000, exclusive of advances to allies. There were indications, he said, that German would be hopelessly bankrupt at the end of the war. The Allies could bear the financial burden longer than Germany and it would not be lack of money that would prevent them from winning.

If the war ended as the Allies meant it should, the financial burden would be one which could be borne.

"I am glad to be able to take this opportunity of saying how much reason not only the British, but all the Allied governments have for appreciating the very generous way in which the United States government has come to their assistance in financing purchases in America," said the Chancellor. "It is an open secret that until America came into the war the method of financing our purchases there and the question of exchange were not only serious problems, but, in my opinion, almost insoluble problems.

"The fact that America has given generous assistance at times when she was incurring expenditures at a heavier rate than any of the Allies I believe it my duty publicly to acknowledge."

KEPT EUROPEAN FLEET AWAY.

Britain Stopped Naval Move Against U. S. In War With Spain.

New York.—A diplomatic incident at the time of the Spanish-American War, involving a threat to use the British fleet against any naval power seeking to hamper the war operations of the United States, was revealed by Sir George Houston Reid, former Prime Minister of Australia, in an address here at a luncheon given in his honor by the Merchants' Association.

"It is not well known that there was a project of sending a naval demonstration from Europe during your last war," Sir George said. "Lord Salisbury was approached—I got this from private, indisputable authority—and he said, 'I will have none of it.' He was asked: 'Suppose Europe sends one. What about it?' He replied: 'I will tell you what about it. If you begin that sort of game, you will find the British fleet facing you.'"

LICENSES FOR EXPLOSIVES.

President Issues Proclamation Putting Law Into Effect.

Washington. — By proclamation, President Wilson designated the Bureau of Mines to enforce the act of Congress regulating the manufacture and possession of explosives, which becomes effective November 15, for the duration of the war. Under the law, all persons manufacturing, distributing or using explosives, except small arms or shotgun cartridges, must be licensed.

FOOD IS NOW UNDER LICENSE

Hoover's Biggest Weapon for Price Control in Effect.

SMALL DEALERS EXEMPT

And Wholesalers Are Forbidden To Supply Retailer Who Charges Exorbitant Prices—Licenses To Be Sent Out.

Washington.—Herbert Hoover's biggest weapon for the control of food prices went into effect November 1, when 100,000 manufacturers, wholesalers and distributors of staple food products were brought under the license system of the United States Food Administration. Every food dealer, wholesaler or retailer who does a business of $100,000 or more a year must get a Government license.

Under the licensing plan, Hoover will have almost absolute control over food dealers, except the small retailers. If a manufacturer of food supplies, a wholesaler, canner or distributor is found charging exhorbitant prices or hoarding food, he is subject to a fine of $1,000 or two years imprisonment.

Mr. Hoover announced a few days ago that he expects to reach the small retailer by forbidding the wholesaler from selling to those who charge more than a reasonable profit. In this way he will cut off the gouging retailer's source of food supply.

The purposes of the licensing system are as follows:

1. To limit the prices charged by every license to a reasonable amount over expenses, and forbid the acquisition of speculative profits from a rising market.

2. To keep all food commodities moving in as direct a line and with as little delay as practicable to the consumer.

3. To limit, as far as practicable, contracts for future delivery and dealings in future contracts.

The licensed foods include beef, pork, mutton, fish, poultry, eggs, milk, butter, cheese, flour, sugar, cereals, lard, beans, peas, fruits, vegetables, several lines of canned goods and other products.

The Food Administration's statement is in part as follows:

"Business men who have taken prompt steps to secure licenses need not worry because they have not received the actual documents, so long as they are not violating the Food Control act, which has been in effect since August 10. Those who have not yet sent to Washington for their application blanks should do so at once, meanwhile continuing their normal business activities in compliance with the law.

"Thus far nearly 50,000 application blanks have been called for, and requests for them are pouring in at the rate of 4,000 a day. No licenses have been mailed out yet, but thousands are stacked up, filled in and recorded, ready to be sent to the applicants as soon as booklets containing complete rules and regulations for the guidance of licenses have been received from the printer.

"With few exceptions, those engaged in the handling of food have shown the utmost patriotism and a desire to go even beyond the requirements of the law itself in supplying the public with necessities at moderate prices. The exceptions are being noted, and vigorous use will be made in these cases of the powers conferred by Congress. For the most part, however, the Food Administration anticipates the full co-operation and voluntary support of all licenses, without resort to compulsion."

RUM DIES PEACEFUL DEATH.

Much Hallowe'en Noise And Merriment, But Little Drinking.

Washington.—Washington, the capital of the United States, was added to prohibition territory and became the largest dry city in America, November 1. The Sheppard act, closing all saloons in the District of Columbia but not forbidding the importation of liquors for personal use, became effective. The "last drunk" celebration which usually marks the passing of John Barleycorn in cities was largely absent here. This unusual occurrence was due to the fact that of the 269 saloons and buffets in the city, only 38 remained open until midnight. The other 241 had sold their stock and furniture days ago and locked their doors.

FIREMEN ALLEGED YEGGS.

Eight In Chicago Department Are Placed Under Arrest.

Chicago.—Eight city firemen, alleged to be involved in a series of safe robberies, are under arrest on orders from State's Attorney Hoyne. Mr. Hoyne has been working on the case for months. It is said that the plan was for the firemen, whose uniforms gave them easy access, to get needed advance information on pretense of looking for violations of fire prevention ordinances, and then blow the safes themselves, or communicate the information to professionals.

BIG LOAN TO ENGLAND.

Treasury Department Makes Credit Of $435,000,000.

Washington.—A credit of $435,000,000 was made to Great Britain by the Treasury to cover British expenditures in this country up to January 1, 1918. This brings the total loans to Great Britain to $1,860,000,000 and total loans to the Allies to $3,556,400,000.

Nitrogen for fertilizers is being produced in Italy from peat that is too low in fuel value to compete with coal.

AMERICANS IN TRENCH FIGHT

Three Killed, Three Wounded, and Twelve Captured.

GERMAN RAID BEFORE DAWN

Berlin Official Bulletin Says U. S. Troops Were Made Prisoners In Region Of Rhine-Marne Canal, By Son Of The Kaiser.

Washington.—Advancing under protection of a heavy barrage fire, a German raiding party before daylight on November 3 stormed a trench held by American infantry, killed three, wounded five and captured 12, according to dispatches from General Pershing received by the War Department.

American infantry were in occupation of a small salient for instruction when cut off from the main body by heavy bombardment from German artillery.

General Pershing reports the capture of one prisoner. Enemy losses are not known, says the dispatch.

War Department Statement.

The official statement issued by the War Department is as follows:

"The War Department has received a dispatch from the commanding general of the American expeditionary forces which stated that before daylight November 3 a salient occupied for instructions by a company of American infantry was raided by Germans. The enemy put down a heavy barrage fire, cutting off the salient from the rest of the men. Our losses were three killed, five wounded and 12 captured or missing. The enemies losses are not known. One wounded German was taken prisoner."

First Actual Fighting.

General Pershing's cable received by the War Department gave the first meagre details of the first actual fighting experienced by America's oversea forces.

Fighting Desperate.

General Pershing's dispatch showed that the German forces, soon after learning the position of the new enemy from overseas, had launched a desperate effort to overcome them. The Teuton attack came in the form of a heavy barrage fire which isolated a salient of the American trench, and apparently left a small force of Americans at the mercy of their enemies.

That the American soldiers fought gamely is shown by General Pershing's report of a prisoner being taken by them. How some of his troops escaped bringing this German back with them is not told in the brief dispatch of the American commander.

General Pershing's dispatch gave no names. It also omitted to mention whether the trench had been captured. It is presumed, however, that the attacking force inflicted as much damage as possible in a short space of time and then retreated before American reinforcements could arrive.

Prisoners Of Crown Prince's Army.

Berlin (via London.)—Outside the brief reference in the General Staff report no details are available here with regard to the capture of the first Ameican troops in France.

The official bulletin says they were made prisoners in the region of the Rhine-Marne canal, in the section of the front defended by the German Crown Prince's army.

U. S. PICKET BOAT FOUNDERS.

All Twelve Men In The Boat Probably Lost.

Washington.—Twelve men—all the crew of a picket boat of the battleship Michigan—were lost when their little craft foundered in home waters. In a brief announcement of the disaster, the Navy Department gave no details of place. Presumably the fast little picket boat was on patrol duty and foundered in a heavy sea or met with some accident.

"The Navy Department announces that on October 30 the picket boat of the U. S. S. Michigan foundered. Apparently the entire crew were lost. The finding of the bodies of three of the crew and the failure to find any other trace of the boat or its occupants leads the department to believe that all were lost."

MORE RUIN IN BELGIUM.

Germans Dismantling And Destroying The Factories.

London.—According to information received from Belgian sources the Germans are systematically dismantling and destroying factories and workshops throughout Belgium.

In the Liege district the blast furnaces have been taken down and the machinery and materials sent to Germany. At Ougree preparations have been made to pull down three blast furnaces and seven rolling mills have been removed. The same story comes from many other places.

It is suggested that the Germans are preparing for an early retreat in Belgium similar to that which took place in France last spring.

AMERICAN BAGS 15 PLANES.

Lieut. Lufbery Successful Against German Flyers.

Paris.—Lieut. Raoul Lufbery, of Wallingford, Conn., member of the Lafayette Flying Squadron, has brought down his fifteenth German airplane, according to the Paris edition of the Chicago Tribune. This, adds the newspaper, makes Lufbery's official count 12, three machines not having been reported by the official observers.

The DEEP SEA PERIL

by VICTOR ROUSSEAU

© BY W.G. CHAPMAN

This is a weird story of a pseudo-scientific character that concerns the discoveries of an eccentric American naval officer, the faith of a young lieutenant in the soundness of his elder's mind, evidence of the existence of a strange race of undersea beings, amazing adventure during a submarine voyage, and a strong love interest. It is one of the weirdest tales put out since the days of Jules Verne. Our readers will find it a most gripping story.

THE EDITOR.

CHAPTER I.

—1—

The Mad Sea-Captain.

Lieutenant Donald Paget, emerging from the navy office in Washington in a state of high exuberance at having received command of a submarine, collided violently with a tall, elderly man of singular aspect.

The stranger was dressed in a quasi-nautical costume of his own devising, resembling nothing known to any navy in the world. His iron-gray beard swept down to his waist, giving him the aspect of a twentieth-century Noah; and just then he was very angry indeed, for, standing stock-still at the entrance of the building, he shook his enormous fist at one of the porters, whose black and highly shocked expression indicated his unhappy frame of mind at this breach of decorum.

"Confound you, sir!" exclaimed the lieutenant angrily as he recoiled from his impact upon the sturdy figure on which the collision had made no more impression than if he had fallen against the Washington monument. "Why don't you look—"

Then, catching sight of the long beard—"Why, Captain Masterman!" he exclaimed.

"Donald Paget!" cried the elderly man, grasping him by the hand. "Excuse my being upset, but these jacks-in-office will be the death of the republic one of these days. I have just been trying to see the secretary on a matter affecting not only America—in which case his indifference would not surprise me—but the entire human race. What do you suppose they told me?"

"I am inclined to think that you got no further than the porter, captain," replied the lieutenant.

"Right, sir!" exclaimed Masterman, beginning to grow angry again. "And if I were not a man of superhuman patience, combined with inexhaustible tact, singular clarity of mind, and tenacity of purpose—in fact, an obstinate old mule—I should let the human race go hang!"

Lieutenant Paget took the irate old man by the arm. "I wouldn't do that, captain," he said, smiling. "Come and tell me all about it, and let us see whether we cannot devise some means of saving the race. You see, now that the navy department is so busy on account of the war, perhaps a little leniency with its shortcomings might be in order, eh?"

"The war? What war?" demanded Masterman.

"Why, our few words with the Germans, Masterman."

"What's that? War with the Germans? You don't mean to tell me we are at war with Germany?"

"Do you mean to say you don't know that America and Germany are at war?" demanded Paget incredulously.

"No, sir! And, what's more, it doesn't interest me. How the deuce should I know all the gossip and frivolities of the day when I only returned to the capital yesterday?"

"But, my dear captain—gossip and frivolities!" exclaimed the lieutenant. "Surely you have seen newspapers, or heard people talking about it?"

"I tell you I haven't seen or heard anything! I've got more important things to think about. Anyhow, it will have to be stopped at once," said Masterman, half turning. "I'll have to go back and see the secretary immediately."

However, he suffered his companion to lead him out of the building and along the street, while the lieutenant, firmly convinced that his old friend was mad, held him by the arm tightly and listened to the captain's disjointed mutterings in the hope of discovering the nature of his delusion.

Donald Paget had known Captain Jonathan Masterman when he was at Annapolis, where the old man, who had once been a quartermaster in the navy, held a subsidiary position on the instructors' staff. The acquaintance had continued intermittently. Masterman had risen in life until he obtained the command of a ship fitted out, partly by private subscription, partly with the aid of a government subsidy, for the purpose of deep-sea exploration.

In this and subsequent expeditions he had made a name for himself by the remarkable nature of his discoveries. He had discovered the prolongation of the submarine spur of the continental shelf, extending from the Norwegian coast toward the Faroes; he had invented an improved net for scooping up the larger denizens of the ocean depths; and then he had nullified all the personal appreciation and fame which he had acquired during his various voyages by asserting that mammalian life existed on the sea floor, and by championing the cause of the sea serpent.

That was the end of Captain Masterman's activities so far as the government was concerned. In a final interview the secretary of the navy had said to him:

"Personally I believe in you, Masterman. But it isn't the discoveries that count, it's getting the scientific world to believe in them. I believe in the sea serpent, myself, because I've seen three of them; but I wouldn't dare to admit it, even in my club smoking room, and we can't get you another subsidy.

The secretary's confession duly appeared in a newspaper article, and the cartoonist illustrated it with a drawing showing him as a sea serpent with three heads. In the course of his explanation, Masterman consigned the entire staff of the navy department to that place where brimstone is unmollified with molasses.

That ended the secretary's career, and it would have ended Masterman's if his had not been ended already.

After that the old man became known as a bore who buttonholed public men and tried to induce them to subscribe to the fitting out of a new deep-sea exploration expedition. For years he haunted the lobbies of the capitol and the clubs, growing more dogged and obstinate and vituperative as he met with disappointment after disappointment.

Then, when his case seemed hopeless, he had succeeded in interesting an American millionaire, with whose aid he had fitted out an expedition to the Shetlands and Faroes, from which he had apparently just returned. Lieu-

"What's That? War With the Germans?"

tenant Paget gathered from his rambling words that he had lost his ship, and had returned, the sole survivor, in one of the ship's boats, which he had rowed for several hundred miles across the stormy waters of the North Atlantic.

"But I brought my specimen home with me, lad!" he exclaimed, clutching at his companion's arm. "Think of that, lad! She didn't want to eat. They don't eat after they're mature, Donald. That simplified matters considerable. And so I brought her, and I got her safe to my home. Donald—"

The old man's voice failed him. He began muttering to himself absently again. No doubt his terrible experience had unhinged his brain. Lieutenant Paget had always known Masterman to be a natural eccentric, but never before had he talked like this about the safety of humanity, and some awful and imminent danger which only he could avert. The lieutenant could see that the old man's cheeks were sunken; his eyes were wild, and under his long coat the faded blue uniform was shrunken and stained with sea water.

Lieutenant Paget felt well disposed toward the whole world just then. He had been summoned home from service with the Atlantic fleet to receive his commission as commander of the F55. And Miss Ida Kennedy, the daughter of the American consul general in London, whom he had met there the year before, had written him that she was sailing in company with her aunt by the Beotia for New York.

At such a time, when his professional and personal interests were being served so well by fortune, Paget felt that fate had played a wretched trick upon Masterman, whose lifework had utterly failed of recognition owing to his defects of temperament. Though he was sure that the old sea captain was crazed, he admired him as a daring seaman and an original genius of a high order.

"My dear lieutenant, I am extremely glad to have met you. Nothing could have been more fortunate," said Masterman, recovering his equanimity with a suddenness that surprised his friend. "Can you find the time to come into my club and have a little chat with me? It's the Inventors, but they call it the 'March Hares,' I believe, because of some of the queer characters there. In fact, between ourselves, I believe that I am the only member who is entirely sane. I joined it for professional reasons—that is to say, we have an organization and a magazine, for the purpose of getting into touch with people who are interested in our projects. But it's queer company, Paget, for a common-sense man like myself, with no nonsense about him."

"A little trying, I can imagine," Masterman," said Paget diplomatically.

"Trying, sir? It's a confounded bore to listen to them! For instance, there's Brum, who has just been refused a patent for his eighth perpetual-motion ma[illegible]ne. And Halfield, our president—h[illegible]d to resign from three other clubs because he insists that Shakespeare was really James I.

"Yes, it's a queer world, Lieutenant; and the oddest thing of all is that when one has something of the utmost importance to the human race to make public, not a single man will take the least interest in it. I can't induce a single member to listen to me. However, we live and let live; and, as I said, the organization helps. But can you dine with me?"

"I've nothing particular to do this evening—for the first time in years."

"Then do come in and have dinner with me," said the old man eagerly. "I won't pretend that I'm not going to try and enlist your aid to save the human race in spite of those benighted, besotted, blind-as-a-bat blastoderms in the admiralty office, because I am. But I believe that Providence has sent you to me, and if I can't make you believe me, at least I don't want it said that Jonathan Roderick Masterman went down into his grave without warning the human race of what was coming.

"Sir, if the public knew a tithe of what I know, they would make peace with France—Germany? Thank you) —and arm themselves against the most relentless enemy that ever threatened mankind. Sir, you will yet live to see old Jonathan Roderick Masterson's statue in gold, standing in front of the capitol."

Paget, now quite convinced that his old friend was raving mad, followed him into a queer little building, apparently a combination of club and hotel. The smoking room, which was situated on the ground floor immediately behind the clerk's desk, was crowded with members, all talking at once at the top of their voices. As the captain paused to enter his guest's name in the book, Paget looked in through the drifting smoke clouds.

A dozen men had the floor, and were gesticulating furiously.

Captain Masterman, having entered his guest's name, touched him upon the arm.

"They're all mad, my lad, said the old man, surveying the assemblage with a look of pity. "No doubt you wonder how I can associate my name with theirs. If it wasn't for our magazine, in which our articles appear, and our excellent organization, I couldn't bring myself to it."

"Who edits the magazine?" inquired Donald.

"That was a matter of some difficulty," replied Masterman. "It proved impossible to find a member sufficiently broad-minded to consider the others and allow them space, and nobody would accept my own offer to become the editor, simply out of professional antagonism. Each wanted to utilize the entire available space for his own crazy ideas. So we drew lots for it. Fortunately, I won the editorship last month. Here is a copy," he added, picking up an attractive little publication that lay on the clerk's desk.

"But I am not going to talk to you in the smoking room," continued Masterman, "for that atmosphere would prejudice you against believing what I am going to say. And I must convince you, my dear boy, because those lunatics are utterly beyond the bounds of reason, and much is at stake. A cataclysm is impending which will inevitably destroy humanity unless we devote our common energies to the maintenance of our lives, our liberties and our civilization."

Captain Masterman explains to Lieutenant Paget his theory of the existence of a strange race, the existence of whose species, he asserts, menaces the human family.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CASE OF BROTHERLY LOVE

New King of Greece Once Hurled Challenge at Crown Prince, But Latter Declined to Accept.

A good story is told concerning the new King Alexander of Greece, between whom and his elder brother, Prince George, there is not, nor ever has been, any love lost. One day shortly after his father's accession to the throne a shoot was in progress on the royal estates near Athens, and during the luncheon hour a discussion arose on accidents at shooting parties.

"No man has ever peppered me in mistake for a pheasant," remarked Prince George. "If anyone were foolish enough to do so I would shoot him dead on the spot."

Shortly afterward, when sport had been resumed, the crown prince felt a shower of shot rattle round his gaitered legs, and, turning in a fury to find whence it proceeded, saw his brother with a gun leveled in his direction.

"I've got another barrel ready," said Prince Alexander. "Will you shoot?"

The challenge was not accepted.

Testing the Eye.

Lecturing on the "Effect on the Eye of Varying Degrees of Brightness and Contrast" before the Illuminating Engineering society recently, Dr. James Kerr of the public health department of the London county council, referred to some effects which may be surprising. Having to examine long lists of figures in black type, he tried to facilitate his task by drawing vertical and horizontal lines in red ink, but the different focusing of the black and red strained his eye and gave him a headache, which did not trouble him when all the figures and lines were either black or red. Doctor Kerr questions whether a target is more distinct when a brilliantly illuminated disk appears on a jet black background than when the surroundings were diffusely illuminated.

The Difference.

Major General (addressing the men before practicing an attack behind the lines)—I want you to understand that there is a difference between a rehearsal and the real thing. There are three essential differences. First, the absence of the enemy. Now (turning to the regimental sergeant major), what is the second difference?

Sergeant Major—The absence of the general, sir.—London Tit-Bits.

ORIGINAL MODELS HARD TO OBTAIN

Women Have Little Chance for Individual Dressing at Present.

CARE IN BUYING NECESSARY

New Form of Oriental Skirt Now Popular Has Two Openings for the Feet and Is Closed in the Center.

New York.—The merry-go-round of fashion continues. Each of the great centers where women's apparel is sold reports an extremity of business that has caused the work people a loss of sleep and threatened the heads of the departments with a nervous collapse.

Naturally, women object to having their gowns copied, and there is a hubbub in the apparel world concerning the well established fact that the gown which is imported at a cost of $600 can be bought for $60 as a copy at one of the ready-to-wear shops.

There is no remedy for this condition. The woman who insists upon wearing models that are exhibited in the early part of the season must face the fact that she is apt to be repeated through the streets or at parties as though she were gazing into a maze of mirrors.

There are experts who say that the remedy for this condition lies in the hands of the American designers. They say that if the latter will create hundreds of gowns which are as agreeable

This gown is made of peach-colored crepe de chine, and the girdle-bodice is held in place with a necklace of dark green beads, which is repeated in a girdle. The slightly full skirt falls to the ankles, where part of the hem is turned into a Turkish trouser effect for one foot to pass through.

and satisfying to women as the French models, there will be a chance for individual dressing.

This sounds well, but there are great difficulties in the way of establishing it as a reliable theory. An American designer who has made a remarkable reputation for her clothes insists that she does not design more than a dozen models during a season and that she hopes to sell a thousand gowns from these models. There you are.

Knowledge of Gowns Valuable.

The knowledge of gowns—their silhouettes, their fabrics, their various movements—will be first aid to those who are seeking not to be injured by buying what they don't want. It is not necessary to purchase a gown merely because it strikes your fancy; it is a very good thing to see everything than can be arranged for your inspection and then, out of all of them, choose the one which you like the best and which you think is the least apt to be worn by all your neighbors. If you don't mind this duplication on every side, then buy the gown which suits you, regardless of how often it will appear.

But the main thing to remember is that you must not be disappointed if you're not individual. There are certain gowns that stand out as symbols of popularity.

The first one that comes to mind is a Bulloz creation of a one-piece frock made in deep brown velours with a slight cascade effect down the side of a moderately narrow skirt. The distinguishing feature is a wide chain made from gold mesh, which from around the neck drops to the waist and seems to support an immense square of this gold mesh which looks for all the world like a woman's shopping bag spread out across the abdomen and attached to the belt.

Another is a medieval gown of deep purple velvet, with long, angel sleeves and a sweeping skirt that goes to the floor.

Another is a coat suit in which the jacket has a deep point in front and a rippling bustle at the back.

There are a dozen more, but these come to mind more quickly than any of the others.

The Oriental Skirt.

It is extraordinary how the Oriental skirt has held its own. Here it is with us again, and if one wanted to be historical, it would be necessary to go back to the early days of Paul Poiret, then Mme. Cheruit and then Callot and write of their efforts to make this tucked-in, Oriental garment the fashion.

Jenny has clung to it with a tenacity worthy of a better fashion. She has not varied the rather ugly line of the skirt movement which she adopted. She gathers the skirt to the waistline, turns the fullness at the bottom up to a tight, narrow lining and then allows it to swing free from the legs as the wearer walks.

This season she has produced a novelty in the form of a skirt that is more truly Oriental than the other, and in this she is side by side with half a dozen of the great French designers who have shown this skirt without any apology for its decided Orientalism.

The distinctive feature in which this new skirt differs from the old one, both being taken from the Orient, is that it has two openings for the feet and is closed in the center. Such a trick being adopted by smart society gives the eccentric designers a chance to do daring and remarkable things.

There is one gown which has an opening for the left foot, but not for the right one. There is another that has two pear-shaped openings for the feet directly in front, with the outer edges of the hem sewed together, allowing the fullness to cling to the outside of the ankles.

The only eccentric trick that remains for some French designer to do is to put the opening for the right foot at the back and the opening for the left foot at the front. Considering what has been created, one expects such a development of this particular fashion at any moment.

There is no use arguing against this new type of Oriental skirt for evening wear. It will prevail without doubt among those who like what is new and what is graceful, and there is no denying the exquisite grace of this type of Oriental ckirt, and the good setting it gives to a slim ankle and well-shaped foot.

If there only could be a law against women with broad, thick ankles and broad feet wearing this type of evening skirt, we would be a better dressed nation, but as yet no censor of fashions has arisen.

Callot's Gowns for America.

This development of a new skirt is not the only interesting feature of fashions in this particular garment. A certain set of designers is endeavoring, despite the cry for economy in material, to establish a skirt that touches the ankles for the street and the toes for the evening.

A few of the best American designers are back of this movement in an alliance with the French. There are such leaders as Callot, however, who make no compromise, but cut the hems of their skirts to the shoetops for the street and an inch lower for the evening.

Another piece of bravado is the way Callot gives sleeves to her gowns. They are long sleeves, or, yes, quite covering the arms as well as the back, but they're made of a single piece of tulle and are attached to nothing more or less than a moderately high girdle which does not reach the arms at the sides or back by several inches.

She has one gown with oyster white sleeves and back of floating tulle made from a piece of tulle drapery that is banded for twelve inches with apple green tulle, and across the front of the wrapped satin bodice is a bias band of brilliant green crystal such as the queens wear in court costume.

Opposed to these evening gowns she produces the robe of the stained-glass saints. It is of swinging velvet, in cathedral colors, and covers up the entire body from neck to heels with the exception of a few inches at the neck in front.

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'SHOWY" FROCKS ARE BARRED

Vogue for Simple, Dignified Dresses Has Increased Noticeably Since War Began.

Since women have properly interpreted the war economy propaganda and have realized that too rigid self-denial in the matter of clothes is poor patriotism; but that extravagance and "showy" dressing is poor taste, the rogue for simple, dignified frocks has increased noticeably.

One-piece tailored frocks are being brought out in a wide variety of styles.

Silk, chenille and metal embroideries appear on satin and on georgette and plain flat braids are being used in large quantities on the wool fabric dresses.

In the development of dressy afternoon frocks, long straight lines are most favored, although some side draperies are seen. When draperies are employed they are usually arranged rather low at the sides, so the barrel silhouette is avoided and the natural line of the hips is adhered to.

Considerable interest has been shown in the high-necked street and afternoon frocks; but the fact that the best shops report that women buy collarless models in the greatest numbers seems to indicate that the choker affairs will have to truggle hard for existence.

Hats of Irregular Habits.

Hat shapes do not seem to go round and round in their ordinary way this season, but, instead, brims do the most unexpected things. They start out in a perfectly natural way, but suddenly flare high in the air or show the brim cut out in V shapes at either the front, the back and sometimes one side. The highly flaring side brim, wider than the opposite side, seems to be a favored shape this season.

Dainty Hat.

One of the smart new hat models is, of course, velvet—of inch-wide velvet ribbon deftly arranged over a frame. The crown is made of the velvet wound round and round about, and the brim is of strips of velvet overlapping the crown and barely meeting at the edge of the brim.

The Married Life of Helen and Warren

By MABEL HERBERT URNER

Originator of "Their Married Life." Author of "The Journal of a Neglected Wife," "The Woman Alone," Etc.

HELEN SPENDS A TRYING AFTERNOON MINISTERING TO CARRIE'S QUERULOUS DEMANDS

(Copyright, 1917, by the McClure Newspaper Syndicate.)

Mabel Herbert Urner

"This pillow's so hot," complained Carrie fretfully, rising on her elbow.

"There, is that more comfortable?" Helen turned the rumpled pillow.

"What time is it?" querulously. "You haven't forgotten my broth?"

"No, it's not quite five. Try to keep your arms covered," drawing up the sheet and blanket before she ran to answer the shrilling 'phone.

"Hello! . . . No, this is Helen. The nurse is off for a couple of hours. . . . Yes, she seems a little better. . . . No, it's not so high—only 101. . . . O, no, I'm glad to do it."

"Can't you deaden that 'phone?" when Helen returned to the bed. "Stuff the bell with something. It wakes me up every time I doze off."

"I'd better fix your broth first. It'll take a few moments to heat."

"Pull down that shade a little more. No, not so much—there! Wait, you'd better close that transom—I feel a draft."

The shade and transom adjusted, Helen ran downstairs to the kitchen. Finding the broth in a glass jar in the refrigerator, carefully she measured out a cupful in a small enamel stewpan.

While it was heating, she could not help notice that the stove was not overclean.

Instead of the shining spotlessness that she expected of Carrie's kitchen, things were neither very orderly nor very clean. But this was only because Carrie was ill.

When she took up the napkin-covered broth, Carrie was tossing restlessly.

"It's too hot," tasting it with a grimace, "and too salty."

"I didn't salt it," stirring the broth to cool it. "I just poured it out of the jar."

"Well, it wasn't that salty before," skeptically.

At all times difficult, Warren's sister when she was ill had all of his irritable unreasonableness.

"Oh, those tablets! I should've had them before the broth. No, that little pin box."

"Two every two hours," read Helen from the label, "That's all it says."

"The doctor said BEFORE the broth," temperishly. "Oh, I asked you to muffle that 'phone."

It was only a wrong number call, and as Helen hung up the receiver she stopped to fold a blotter and wedge it behind the bell.

"Helen!" Carrie's voice came petulantly from the bedroom. "I'd better take those tablets anyway. No, get some fresh water. And bring a glass of cracked ice. And wait—you'd better fill this hot-water bag. How much longer before the nurse comes?"

"She said she'd be back at six," murmured Helen, feeling under the covers for the bag.

"No, it's not hot enough in the bathroom—you'll have to go down to the kitchen. But give me the tablets first. Is that the doorbell?"

It was the mail—a letter, a postcard and two circulars, which the maid brought up and laid on the bed. "Put the other pillow under my head—and raise that shade. No, I can't see," opening the letter. "Turn on this light by the bed."

While Carrie was absorbed in her mail, Helen, wondering what the next demands would be, filled the hot-water bag and got the cracked ice.

"Will you get me a clean handkerchief? Right there in the top drawer—in that cretonne box. No, a plain hemstitched one. And hand me that bottle of violet water. The doctor'll be here this evening. Should I put on a fresh gown now or wait until the nurse comes? Well, you'd better lay it out anyway. The third drawer."

A profusion of expensive silk and crepe lingerie crowded the drawer, confirming Helen's belief that about her underwear Carrie was most extravagant.

"No, one with pink ribbon. Yes, that'll do. Now I wish you'd put fresh cases on these pillows—they look so rumpled."

The pillows in fresh cases, the bed straightened, the bedside table in order, and it was ten minutes of six.

To get home in time for dinner Helen knew that she must catch the 6:15. The station was only a short walk from the house, so she waited another ten minutes before she ventured a reluctant, "I'm afraid I'll have to start now—if I make that six-fifteen."

"Why, you're not going to leave me ALONE!"

"Can't the maid stay with you until the nurse comes? And Lawrence'll be here in a few minutes. There's no other train until seven-ten. That won't get me home before eight."

"I wouldn't have let the nurse go if I hadn't thought you'd be here. But, of course, if you don't want to stay—don't let me keep you."

"Now, Carrie, don't take it that way. You know I'll stay if you need me—but I didn't think a few moments would make any difference."

With an air of haughty aloofness, somewhat difficult to assume in bed, Carrie turned to the wall, while Helen, with quiet resignation, took a chair by the bed.

A few moments later swift steps crossed the porch below, and the nurse came running up.

"I'm so sorry to be late," laying off the long coat that covered her white uniform, "but I walked farther than I thought."

"You'll have to change my nightgown before the doctor comes," began Carrie complainingly. "And I want my hair brushed, and—"

"You won't mind if I rush off," broke in Helen. "I think I can still make that train."

"I'd cut across the commons," suggested the nurse. "It's nearer."

Throwing on her things, with a hurried goodby, Helen ran down the stairs and out into the quiet dusk of the suburban streets.

The unpaved crossings were still muddy from last night's rain. She had forgotten her rubbers, but, regardless of her thin shoes, she plunged recklessly ahead through the soft, marshy ground of a vacant lot.

A distant whistle heralded the approaching train. Another block and she saw it was too late. Already the engine, with clanging bell, was slowing up. Though she ran on with panting, hopeless speed, she was still half a block away when the train drew out.

An hour's wait in that dingy, cheerless station! She did not even consider going back to Carrie's. In the flyspecked window of a drug and candy store hung the familiar blue telephone sign. She would have to 'phone Dora that she could not get home for dinner.

The freckle-faced youth behind the counter directed her to the telephone in the back. "Local calls, five cents—New York city calls, twenty-five cents," read the card above the instrument.

Helen had not thought that Warren would be home so early, and her heart bounded at his deep-voiced "Hello."

"Oh, I've missed the six-fifteen, and the next is seven-ten. . . . Carrie let the nurse off and I had to stay. . . . You go ahead and have your dinner. . . . Dear, I wonder if you could meet me? Would you mind? . . . No, I won't take a taxi—it was a dollar and a half last time. I can take the subway."

Laying the quarter on the counter cluttered with pyramided patent medicines, soaps and chewing gum, Helen crossed the street to the station, where the yellow lights now gleamed faintly through the dusty windows.

Warren had not expressed the slightest concern over her long dinnerless wait. Even her "I'm sorry you have to eat alone," had brought only a careless "Oh, that's all right" instead of the sympathetic response for which she had angled. And he had refused pointblank to meet her.

The ill-smelling waiting room with its rusty stove, tobacco-stained spittoons and "eczemaed" walls was not conducive to cheerfulness. The high, flickering lights were too dim to read by, and she spent an interminable hour brooding over Warren's indifference and his sister's utter selfishness.

Ten minutes late, the snortingly impatient train stopped only long enough for the conductor to swing her up the high step.

It had begun to mist, a cold, wind-blown drizzle. Inside the soiled red plush car Helen gazed out the wet, blurred window in lonely, morbid dejection. The dinner hour past without food and her damp feet were physical discomforts that contributed to her mental despondency.

It was raining hard when they finally plunged into the tunnels of the Grand Central station. Forlornly she made her way up the long platform through the gates and toward the subway entrance.

"Hello, Kitten!" A tall, overcoated figure loomed beside her.

"Oh—oh," she caught his arm, her heart leaping with dizzy joy.

"No," Warren steered her past the subway steps, "we'll take a taxi over to Jack's and square off to an extra sirloin."

"Oh, no—no. Dora's saved something for me. I don't want much."

"Well, I do!" They were outside now, and he was beckoning for a cab.

"Why, dear, didn't you have your dinner?"

"Wasn't hungry then—had a late lunch. Didn't feel like eating alone anyway."

In the shadow of the cab, Helen nestled against his damp coat, swept to the thrilled heights that are only reached from the very depths.

"Hold up there; somebody'll see you."

"I don't care if they do," with gleeful defiance, as she kissed again his unbending neck.

Killed for Swallowed Coin.

A $20 gold piece which he had swallowed is believed to have led to the murder of the man whose mutilated body was found in a rooming-house in Boston. The victim was identified as Louis Caselli of New York city.

The police theory is that Caselli and three companions, said to be gunmen, were dividing the spoils of a robbery in their room, when Caselli swallowed the gold piece. The condition of the body is believed to have resulted from an attempt by Caselli's companions to recover the coin. The medical examiner found the coin in the stomach.—New York Tribune.

So Sudden.

In a Vermont town they tell of a suitor who, after some years of devotion, finally proposed to the lady of his choice. "But, Henry," protested the lady, "this is really sudden! You had better give me a week to think it over!"

"Very well, my dear," said Henry. "And," after due reflection, he added, "perhaps it would be as well if I thought it over myself at the same time!"—Puck.

STATE AND PENINSULA

An X-ray apparatus, costing about $1500 has been installed in the Havre de Grace hospital.

H. C. Keyes, special agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad in Wilmington, has retired after a service of 47 years.

The Frankford cannery has been running day and night in order to pack the large crop of pears raised in that section.

An automobile stolen from Captain Gage, stationed at Fort duPont, was later recovered on the road near St. Georges.

The arrests for drunkedness dropped 87 per cent. in Philadelphia, in two weeks, after the revenue laws went into effect.

County Engineer Wilson says New Castle county has enough crushed stone on hand to complete the road work under way.

Failing to appear for examination after draft, Elmer C. Whaley, a Selbyville negro, has been arrested and taken to Camp Dix.

The new concrete M. E. Church at Ellendale is rapidly nearing completion and the edifice is something the town can be proud of.

Students of Wesley Collegiate Institute, Dover, paraded in the first demonstration of a campaign to raise $200,000 endowment for the institute.

The total subscription to the Second Liberty Loan Departments of the Delaware Division, reported at 6 p. m. Friday Oct. 26, 1917, was $50,400.00.

The large buildings in Wilmington occupied by Cahill & Co. as a garage, show rooms and carriage factory, which was destroyed by fire on Friday, will be rebuilt at once.

Wilmington fuel administrators have issued a warning against the hoarding of coal, and may take steps to prevent dealers from selling to those who are known to have a supply on hand.

Wilmington City Council has directed the City Solicitor to fight in Court the attempts of the Board of Harbor Commissioners to lease a section of the city's water front to the Pusey & Jones Company.

For aid in extinguishing a threatening fire on the fruit farm of H. R. Harrington, four miles from Dover, the Robbins Hose Company, of Dover, received from Mr. Harrington a check for $50.

Female labor has been found so satisfactory in the several Wilmington plants where it has been tried that the number of female employees will be increased as the male help is drafted into the army.

After a survey of the public schools in Wilmington, Superintendent C. J. Scott reported to the Board of Education that they are in poor condition, and it is estimated it will require about $83,000 to place them in proper repair.

Milford has been selected as the place for holding the next annual session of the Great Council of Delaware, Improved Order Red Men, beginning October 23, 1918. Competing for the honor with Milford were Lewes and New Castle

Volley M. Murray, of Selbyville, has been made superintendent of the work of cleaning the land on both sides of the duPont boulevard. It is Gen. duPont's idea to have grass and flower plots all the way from Georgetown to Selbyville.

According to announcement made by dealers, the prices on cigarettes will soon return to former prices, but there is really no reduction in cost, as the size of the pack is to be changed to meet the new conditions. There will be fewer cigarettes in the package.

The canning houses are busy putting up sweet potatoes. The demand will be quite large this year, as much of it will be used by the Government in feeding our soldiers. As they use the smaller potatoes for this purpose, it furnishes a market for all the crop and thus averts a waste.

The name of the Harlan & Hollingsworth Corporation, Wilmington, has been changed to "The Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation, the Harlan Plant." Joseph B. Weaver, the general manager, is the executive head. The change in title is in keeping with the plan announced by the Bethlehem Steel Corporation to make direct branches of all its subsidiaries.

The War Work Council of the National Board of the Y. W. C. A. is raising $4,000,000, for war work among women. This amount is expected to be enough to cover expenses until next June. If it is not sufficient, more will be raised. Mrs. T. Coleman duPont is council member for Delaware. Most of the sum will be spent here in our own country on women affected by the war.

The duPont Powder Company has purchased and will take over at once the plant of the Betts Machine Company, at South street and Maryland avenue, and it will be made the centre of the company's tool-making and machine-building department and will be operated to its full capacity to supply the growing demand for equipment. The price involved in the transaction has not been stated.

Mr. Samuel H. Buckworth has on exhibition in the show window of Mr. W. S. Letherbury a basket of exceptionally large white potatoes. The tubers are of the peach blow variety and Mr. Buckworth informed the Transcript's scribe that 32 of his potatoes filled a basket. The exhibit has been greatly admired.

FREE OF CHARGE

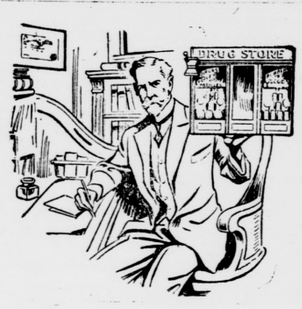
Any adult suffering from cough, cold or any bronchitis, is invithd to call at drug store of the Middletown Drug Co., and get absolutely free, a sample bottle of BOOCHEE'S GERMAN SYRUP, a soothing and healing remedy for all lung troubles, which has a successful record of fifty years. Gives patient a good night's rest free from coughing, with free expectoration in the morning.

Regular sizes, 25 and 75 cents. For sale in all civilized countries.

Farms for Sale!

Acres	Price
350	$ 22,000
349	15,000
116	8,500
90	10,000
132	7,000
202	10,000
200	20,000
130	3,300
205	10,000
97	7,500
158	8,500
400	18,000
280	18,200
37	6,000
120	15,000
273	21,800
132	9,250
350	12,000
200	8,000
100	7,000
76	3,000
160	16,000
273	10,000
540	15,000
380	30,000
160	13,000
25	2,500
61	7,000
47	5,000
137	12,000

JOHN HELDMYER, JR.



PURE DRUGS ARE MOST IMPORTANT

You select your doctor with greatest care, while on the other hand you often take his valuable prescription to any drug store. We give you just what the doctor ordered, at prices as low as is consistent with good quality. For finest drugs properly compounded go to TRUITT.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.

Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager

Middletown, Del.

WHEN HE PUTS THE KNIFE INTO IT

your husband will known that the steak you bought here is all right The rich juiciness, the delightful fragrance and the proven tenderness are an assurance of a fine meal. Your more experienced friends will tell you our meats are always choice and that they don't cost any more than the other kind.

LEWIS' MEAT MARKET

Phone 86.

Shoe Repairing

I have purchased a new electric machine for finishing my work, which enables me to turn out all work in the shortest possible time, and the finish is far surperior to hand-finished work.

L. FROMKIN

Kates' old stand, East Main St.

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

NOTICE!

Estate of Edward . Manlove Deceased. Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration upon the Estate of Edward . Manlove late of St. Georges Hundred, deceased, were duly granted unto Martin B. Burris on the Twenty-third day of August A. D 1917 and all persons indebted to the said deceased are requested to make payment to the Administrator without delay, and all persons having demands against the deceased are required to exhibit and present the same duly probated to the said Administrator on or before the Twenty-third day of August A. D. 1918, or abide by the law in this behalf.

Address
Martin B. Burris, Esq.
Middletown, Del.

Martin B. Burris
Administrator

PAID LOCAL ADS.

FOR SALE--Wagons and dearborns.
J. C. GREEN.

FOR SALE.—Four burner, gasoline stove in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE—Two horse-power International gasoline engine, in good condition. Will be sold cheap. Apply to THIS OFFICE.

FOR RENT.—Rooms for light house keeping, with heat and electric lights.
MISS ELLA STAATS.

WANTED.—Horse-shoer and blacksmith for country work. Apply to
ADAM GOSS,
Brandywine Springs Shop,
Residence on premises.

FOR SALE—Pure S. C. White Leghorn Cockerels. 250—286 egg strain. Prices $3 and $5.
Henry C. Webb,
Forest, Del.

Lehigh Nut, Stove and Egg Coal stored under cover for immediate delivery. We have just received our new Timothy Seed. Why buy old when you can get the new at the same price.
Phone 5. Jesse L. Shepherd.

Cold Weather Clothes

Heavy Suits, $10 to $15
Dress-up Suits, $15 to $40
Heavy Overcoats, $10 to $25
Silk Lined, $25 to $60
Heavy Ulsters, $15 to $40
Heavy Reefers, $5 to $10
Heavy Mackinaws, $5 to $12
Sheep Lined, $8 to $12
Heavy Underwear, 75c. to $5
Heavy Caps, 50c. to $2 50
Heavy Shoes, $4 to $8 50

Every Dep't crowded with the Latest and Best for Men and Boys, Young Men and Little Boys.

Come in and look us over and get what you want at the old prices, as all duplicates cost more money.

Mullin's Home Store
Sixth and Market
WILMINGTON

EACH DESIGN IS PRETTIER THAN THE LAST ONE

It only remains with you to decide the colors you want. Our carpets and rugs are famous for their beauty, because we buy only the richest patterns, and also take the greatest care to keep in stock only those goods that have proven their durability. Come in and see them. You are bound to be pleased.

J. H. EMERSON
Middletown, : Delaware

ATTRACTIVE
Auction Sale
—OF—
HORSES, MULES, CATTLE, SHOATS, CARRIAGES, HARNESS, ETC.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION AT MY STABLES IN GALENA, MD.,
SATURDAY, NOV. 10th, 1917
beginning at 11 a. m., sharp,

75 HEAD OF CATTLE

consisting of 10 Fresh Cows, 20 Springers, 20 Good Holstein and Guernsey Heifers, a few Fat Cattle and Bulls.

100 Shoats and Pigs

weighing from 20 to 100 pounds. Most of them are very fine.

I WILL ALSO SELL 3 PAIR OF
Good, Sound, Well-Made Mules
5 and 6 years old. These Mules will sell cheap and it will pay any man to buy them now and sell them after the first of the year as, no doubt, they will sell from $100 and $200 below their value.

I will sell cattle at about 12 o'clock. after selling shoats, etc. Will sell mules and horses last after I finish selling cattle.

If you want to buy or sell any stock, this is the place to come.

Sale, rain or shine. Terms Cash
S. G. CALDWELL.

My next sale after this will be Nov. 24

EDW. G. WALLS
1887

CARLTON B. WALLS
1917

$20

Is our price for your choice of MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S

Fall and Winter Suits and Overcoats

That match in every particular any Suit you can buy elsewhere at $25.00

Plenty of Belted Back Cheviots, as well as Fancy Fabrics

All sixes, from 32 to 46 Chest Measure

See Our Special Suits and Overcoats at

$12.50 and $15.00

W. L. Douglas Shoes

$3.00, $3.50, $4.00

For 32 years W. L. Douglas' name has stood for highest standard of quality for the price. This name and

THE RETAIL PRICE

stamped on the bottom of every shoe guarantees full value and protects the wearer against high prices for inferior Shoes.

They are the best known shoes in the world

Our present stock we bought last year and we give you last year's values at last year's prices.

EDW. G. WALLS & SON

MAIN STREET — SMYRNA, DELAWARE

Two Facts

that should influence you in the purchase of your clothes for fall and winter.

EVERY man who has seen our Suits this fall has been enthusiastic about their splendid style.

EVERY man who has purchased a suit has assured us that he is well pleased with the value he received.

NOW there are scores more suits here awaiting your choice---each one with some one thing different than the other; English tendencies are emphasized in one; American designs are most strongly featured in another---and dozens of models that appeal to the man who wants a conservative style.

$15.00 $16.50 $18.00 $20.00

YOUNG MEN'S
Overcoats

Overcoats for young men! Latest styles—first class materials well made in every detail—prices lowest in town!

Satisfaction is certain for the man who wear furnishings from this store.

Shirts Ties Hose
$1 to $3. 25c to $1. 15c to 75c

Shoes

All can save money, ladies, gentlemen and children by buying their shoes of us. All leathers, styles and sizes, at prices that will surprise you.

These are Hats that you like to wear—they feel good on your head.

$1 to $3

GLOBE CLOTHING STORE

MIDDLETOWN, DEL.

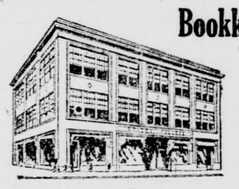
JAMES J. ROSS, President. WM. DENNEY Secretary and Treasury
—INCORPORATED 1847—

Kent County Mutual Insurance Co.

Dover, Del.

Insures Property Against FIRE and LIGHTNING
BUSINESS CONDUCTED ON THE MUTUAL SYSTEM
Has Returned to its Policy-Holders in Dividends and Surrendered Policies over
$700,000.00
Present Membership Over Nine Thousand, With Over
$13,000,000.00 INSURANCE IN FORCE

AGENTS
WM. B. JESTER, Agent, Delaware City. D. B. MALONEY, Agent, Townsend
AGENTS IN ALL THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS



Bookkeepers, Stenographers, Secretaries,

Rapid promotion is assured to young people in such positions.

The Goldey College plan of teaching the commercial branches insures a thorough preparation for business success in the least possible time.

New building, modern equipment, expert teachers, best systems and very attractive rates.

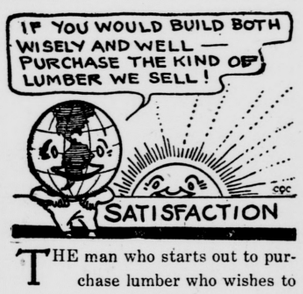
Newly issued catalog with important facts for everyone about to enter business sent on request.

GOLDEY COLLEGE
Ninth street at Tatnall — Wilmington, Del.

Our Furniture

is guaranteed to stand up with the coming years. It is not to be thrust aside when the journey of life is half over. Our furniture will see you through to the end. All the prevailing woods fashioned in exquisite taste into dainty and substantial works of art. Sets for every room and individual pieces as well. Spring Matting, Rugs, Linoleum.

W. J. WILSON Middletown, Del.



THE man who starts out to purchase lumber who wishes to buy wisely and well would be doing the proper thing if he visit this lumber yard before he consummates a deal. We can tell him a lot of things he wants to know and sell him the proper kind of lumber.

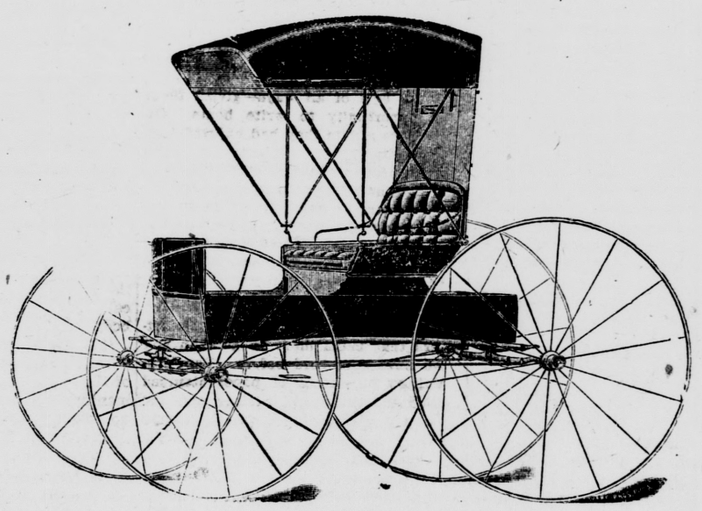
Short & Walls Lumber Co.

Phone 40 — Middletown, Del.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten

DENTIST

In Townsend every Tuesday and Friday from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.



All the best makes of High and Medium grade Carriages in stock at all times

J. F. McWhorter & Son

MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE

1—American troops in France unloading machine guns, which they are now manning in the first line trenches; the mules are used to haul the guns to the front. 2—Col. Dan T. Moore of the field artillery who, when an aide to President Roosevelt, blinded the colonel in one eye in a boxing match. 3—Count George von Hertling, Bavarian premier, who has been appointed German imperial chancellor. 4—Night photograph of an Australian siege battery in operation.

NEWS REVIEW OF THE PAST WEEK

Italian Armies Drawn up Behind Tagliamento River to Fight Teutonic Invaders.

ALLIES RUSH TO THE RESCUE

Cadorna's Losses Severe But United Nation Supports Him—Germans Lose More Ground in Flanders —American War Taxes Become Effective — More Luxburg Plotting Exposed.

By EDWARD W. PICKARD.

The great Austro-German drive into northeastern Italy, and the magnificent resistance to the invasion organized by General Cadorna backed by a united and thoroughly aroused country held the center of the war stage last week. For strategic reasons, the Italian general staff would not permit publication of full details of the operations, but this much is known: The northern Italian army, the weakest of all, was broken by a furious surprise attack while feint attacks were being made further south; the First army, and in turn the Third, being outflanked, were compelled to fall back across the Isonzo and into the Friuli plains. The Third army, under the command of the duke of Aosta, retreated in orderly fashion and saved all its guns and material, but the others lost about 180,000 men and 1,500 guns, and immense quantities of stores were destroyed to keep them from falling into the enemy's hands. Generally speaking, the retreat was conducted in a masterful way and the armies fell back to the Tagliamento river, while the rear guards delayed the pursuing Teutons and the cavalry harassed them. Meanwhile the Germans were trying hard to break through the Carnic Alps in order to turn the left flank of the Tagliamento line, but the troops in the passes at last accounts were holding them fairly well. In case they should give way, Count Cadorna had a second line of defense ready along the Piave river.

The first impetuous and almost unimpeded rush of the Austro-German forces had died down by Thursday, when the center of their line had advanced to within four miles of the Tagliamento northwest of Udine. By that time they were in contact with the Italians at many points and were meeting with stubborn resistance, which was giving Cadorna opportunity to consolidate his defenses and to restore complete order and discipline.

Some large units of the Italian army made a stand on the left bank of the Tagliamento, but the Teutons penetrated their line, captured the bridge head positions at Codroipo and Dignano, and took 60,000 more prisoners. The two main forces then faced each other on opposite sides of the river.

Italy United, Allies Helping.

If Germany hoped by this invasion to weaken Italy's war spirit and to cause internal dissension, it was badly fooled, for the opposite has come about. All factions sprang instantly to the support of the government, all reserves were called to the colors immediately, hundreds of convalescent officers pleaded to be sent back to their commands, and from all parts of the kingdom supplies, munitions and men were rushed to the front, every means of transportation being utilized solely by the military authorities.

Perhaps most important of all, in the long run, was the effect on the allies of Italy. Great Britain and France at once began hurrying re-enforcements—men and guns—into Italy, and America, without a moment's hesitation, cast aside all export restrictions in favor of the invaded country, and permitted her to take whatever materials she wanted. We also arranged to give Italy a large amount of shipping to assist her own merchant marine in taking over the needed supplies, and extended to her a new credit of $230,000,000. It is said Italy had long been asking for munitions from the allies, though this is denied by the London press. However, the military leaders of the entente are now awake to the importance of the Italian front, and there are indications that they will concentrate much of their efforts there during the winter, when operations in Flanders must necessarily be halted. This will be in accordance with the advice of an Italian general given many months ago and hitherto ignored. The question of a joint allied war council to direct operations on all fronts is made more imperative by the Italian affair and may be settled at the coming conference in Paris. Everyone admits that lack of team work has been responsible for most of the reverses the allies have suffered.

It is expected that Germany will now make a new suggestion of peace, as she has done after each of her successful drives, and also it is expected that the allies will reject it with scorn, as in the past.

In Russia the peace agitation is dying down because of the German operations in the Gulf of Riga and the peril of the Gulf of Finland ports and of Petrograd. The crisis there served to strengthen the hands of the Kerensky government, and even the extreme Socialists and other radical factions are urging the army to resist further German advances. There was little fighting on the Russian front last week, and the German fleet apparently had abandoned or postponed its plans to enter the Gulf of Finland.

Good Gains in Flanders.

Attention must not be wholly diverted from the western front by the invasion of Italy. There was desperate fighting in Flanders, in the course of which the French and British, with the efficient aid of the Belgian troops, made some very important gains. In the swamps south of Dixmude the French and Belgians took Merckem peninsula and the village of Luyghem. A little farther south the British kept up their attacks on the part of the Passchendaele ridge still held by the Germans, and the Canadians led in an offensive which carried them almost into the town itself. Further progress on this line will probably result in the capture of Roulers, an important rail center only six miles northeast of the ridge and already dominated by the British guns.

Along the Aisne and in the Verdun region the French successfully withstood all the attacks of the crown prince and inflicted heavy losses on him.

The allied aviators were especially busy during the week, dropping many tons of explosives on munition factories, depots, railway stations, aerdromes and all other military objectives within their reach. They do not seem yet to have started on a campaign of retaliatory raids on German towns, but that may come quickly, since Germany on Wednesday night sent some thirty airplanes in seven groups across the water to bomb London and other parts of England. Also the German aviators made a few more raids on Nancy.

In Africa and Mesopotamia the British made considerable progress last week, and they also announced the capture of Beersheba in Palestine.

Count George von Hertling, prime minister of Bavaria, has been appointed German chancellor, but seems to have well grounded fears that he cannot control a majority of the reichstag. He is fully acceptable only to the Catholic center group. Helfferich resigned as vice chancellor and was succeeded by Friedrich von Payer, a progressive.

Another U. S. Transport Torpedoed.

On Thursday the navy department announced that another American transport, the Finland, had been struck by a torpedo when homeward bound. No one aboard was injured and the vessel was so little hurt that she returned to port under her own power.

The sinking of the Antilles brought about an announcement from Secretary Daniels that hereafter naval crews will man all transports carrying American soldiers to France. The report of the British admiralty showed a marked falling off in the number of submarine victims for the week.

Sir Eric Geddes, first lord of the admiralty, gave parliament some interesting facts concerning the submarine campaign, stating that between 40 and 50 per cent of the German U-boats operating in the North sea, the Atlantic and the Arctic have been sunk, and that the German claims as to tonnage sunk by submarines are grossly exaggerated. In the course of his address he said he could see no signs of an early peace.

No news of importance came from the sector where General Pershing's men are on the front line. The first member of the expedition to be wounded in the trenches was a lieutenant of the signal corps. His injuries were not serious.

American War Taxes In Effect.

November 1 brought to the American people a sharper realization of the financial burdens of the war, for on that day the following war taxes became effective:

On admissions to all places of amusement except religious and charitable entertainments and shows whose maximum charge is 5 cents and outdoor shows in amusement parks charging 10 cents or less, 1 cent for each 10 cents or fraction thereof. Children under twelve charged flat tax of 1 cent.

On dues of all clubs with dues of $12 per year or more, except fraternal orders on the lodge system, 10 per cent of amount of dues.

On all freight, 3 per cent.

One cent for every 20 cents or fraction thereof for express packages.

Railroad and boat fares, except season and commutation tickets for 30 miles or less or individual fares of 35 cents or less, 8 per cent of amount.

On seats, berths and staterooms on cars or boats, 10 per cent.

On oil delivered by pipe line, 5 per cent of charge.

On telephone, telegraph or radio message costing 15 cents or more, 5 cents per message.

On all the insurance, 8 cents for each $100 of new insurance, except industrial insurance for $500 or less, which bears 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. For each dollar or fraction thereof of fire, marine, inland or casualty insurance, 1 cent.

On cigars, 25 cents to $7 per thousand; on cigarettes, 80 cents to $1.20 per thousand; on tobacco and snuff, 5 cents per pound; on cigarette papers, one-half to 1 cent per hundred.

The increased postal rates went into effect on November 2.

Food Prices Under Control.

On the other hand, Thursday was welcomed by the consumer, for then it was that the licensing of wholesale grocers and other food producers went into effect. This is supposed to bring about a considerable reduction in the prices of the nation's food, for Mr. Hoover and his aids fix the wholesale prices, and then control the retailers by not permitting wholesalers to sell to those who seek to obtain extortionate prices from the consumers. The whole thing is very complicated and will require several weeks to get into smooth running order, but it promises to be effective. All citizens are requested to report any instances of "profiteering," and these will be attended to promptly.

The licensing system was applied also to the live stock and packing industries, the government thus assuming control of the nation's meat business with the intention of reducing prices and conserving supplies.

The nation has entered heartily into the spirit of meatless and wheatless days, only pro-Germans and the almost equally culpable selfish ones refusing to deny themselves to that extent for the benefit of the common cause of civilization.

Another good step taken by Mr. Hoover was the closing of the Elgin board of trade, which for half a century has been arbitrarily fixing butter prices for the country.

Another Luxburg Expose.

Secretary Lansing last week published two additional telegrams sent by Count Luxburg to the German foreign office, revealing plainly Germany's aims to overthrow the Monroe doctrine and obtain a foothold in South America, especially South Brazil, as the first step in subjugating the entire continent. Luxburg alluded to the people of South America as "Indians under a thin veneer." Both Argentina and Chile may now be forced to declare their attitude.

The federal trade commission has issued regulations under which enemy-owned patents and copyrights will be licensed for manufacture by citizens of the United States. The order affects some 20,000 articles, including salvarsan and other drugs, dyestuff formulas and important mechanical devices.

EVERYONE PAYING TO CRUSH ENEMY

New War Tax Squeezes Purse of Wage Earner, but All Must Help.

KAISER TO BLAME FOR COST

Mad Prussia Must Be Broken Before Conflict Can End—Good Patriots Steel Selves for Sacrifice and Then Victory.

Postage.—Three cents an ounce or fraction thereof on letters for other than local delivery; two cents on all postal cards.

Admissions—Ten per cent tax on tickets to theaters, cabarets, and other amusement places.

Dues—Ten per cent tax on dues of clubs exceeding $12 a year.

Tobacco—Graduated taxes on cigars, tobacco, cigarettes, cigarette papers and snuff.

Express—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for express transportation.

Passengers—Eight per cent of the cost of railroad tickets, except local.

Berths—Ten per cent of the cost of berths, staterooms, and parlor car seats.

Oil—Five per cent tax on amounts paid for transportation of oil by pipe lines.

Messages—Five cents tax on each telegraph, telephone, or radio message costing 15 cents or more.

Insurance—Eight cents tax on each $100 or fractional part thereof of each life insurance policy; one per cent of the premium on fire, marine, inland, and casualty insurance policies.

Washington.—Uncle Sam is rather pleasantly surprised at the way the nation is standing the war tax gaff. The grouching, such as there is, has been growled in a minor key, and most of it comes from the trouble-makers, the whining pacifists, those of a sickly cast of loyalty.

Nobody really enjoys paying excess taxes, such as three cents postage for letters, extra charge for freight, express and passenger transportation, telephone and telegraph messages and amusements. But all true Americans who realize that the kaiser is to blame for the trouble, stand ready and willing to pay their share of the cost of exterminating the world's greatest menace.

By the way, do you know that if you are single and earn more than $1,000 yearly, you must pay two per cent tax on what you make over $1,000. And if you are married, you must pay two per cent on what you make over $2,000. The tax for all of 1917 must be paid by June 1, 1918.

All of the new taxes fall upon the average man. They have nothing to do with the "conscription of wealth." They are a part of the program of taxation to make each man, woman and child in the United States feel a direct personal part in the war. They apply to freight, passenger and express transportation, pipe lines, Pullman seats and berths, telegraph and telephone messages, insurance policies, admissions to theaters and "movies" and to club dues. The effect of most of them is felt, therefore, in a slight rise in the high cost of living.

The taxes are expected to net the federal government the following revenues:

Freight transportation	$77,500,000
Express transportation	10,000,000
Passenger transportation	60,000,000
Pipe lines	4,500,000
Seats and berths	4,000,000
Telegraph and telephone messages	7,000,000
Insurance policies	5,000,000
Club dues	1,500,000
Admissions	50,000,000

The war tax on facilities furnished by public utilities is now levied as follows:

Three per cent of the amount paid for transportation by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power in competition with carriers by rail or water, on freight consigned from one point in the United States to another.

One cent for each twenty cents or fraction charged by express companies for transportation from one point in the United States to another.

Eight per cent of the amount paid for the transportation of persons by rail or water or by any form of mechanical motor power on a regular established line in competition with common carriers, from one point in the United States to any point in the United States, Canada or Mexico where the ticket is issued in the United States. No tax is imposed on commutation or season tickets for trips less than 30 miles, or in cases where the fare does not exceed 35 cents.

Ten per cent of the amount paid for seats, berths or staterooms.

If a mileage book used for transportation or accommodation was purchased prior to November 1, 1917, or if cash fare is paid, the conductor or agent collecting the fare is required to collect the tax.

Five per cent on the amount paid for the transportation of oil by pipe line.

Five cents for each telegraph, telephone or radio dispatch originating in the United States where the charge is 15 cents or more.

The foregoing taxes are paid by the persons paying for the services or facilities rendered. A carrier making no charge for transporting a commodity because of its ownership thereof, or for any other reason, is required to pay a tax equivalent to the amount which would be imposed if it received payment, except in the case of commodities which are necessary for its use in the conduct of its business or the business of another line constituting a part of the same railroad system. Service rendered to the federal and state governments is exempt from taxation. Persons collecting these taxes are required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the federal government.

The new levies upon insurance take effect in the following manner:

On life insurance, eight cents on each $100 or fraction of the amount of the policy, except industrial insurance policies not in excess of $500 issued on the weekly payment plan, in which case the tax is 40 per cent of the first weekly premium. Policies of re-insurance are exempt.

On marine, inland and fire insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy including renewals, but not including policies of re-insurance.

Casualty insurance, one cent on each dollar or fraction of the premium charged under each policy (except indemnity and surety bonds, which are taxable under another title of the bill) including renewals, but not including re-insurance policies.

Policies issued by any corporation exempt from the income tax are exempt from this tax.

The person, partnership or association issuing such policies of insurance is required to make monthly returns and monthly payments to the government.

For every ten cents or fraction thereof you spend on the movies you must turn over to the government one cent. Of course, the movie proprietors may save you the inconvenience of handling pennies by raising his admission price a nickel, as many other persons selling goods affected by the war tax have already done.

Here is the way admission tax and the club dues levies will fall upon the public:

One cent on each ten cents or fraction of the amount paid for admission to any place including admission by season ticket or subscription, to be paid by the person paying for such admission, except in the case of children under twelve, where the tax in every case is one cent. Persons admitted free pay the tax on the basis of the charge made to other persons of the same class, except employees, municipal officers on official business and children under twelve. Where the charge for admission to a cabaret or similar entertainment is wholly or in part included in the price paid for refreshment, service or merchandise, the amount paid is to be computed under regulations to be prescribed by the treasury department.

In the case of persons having the permanent use of boxes or seats, or a lease thereon, the tax is equivalent to 10 per cent of the amount for which a similar box or seat is sold for the performance or exhibition at which the box or seat is used or reserved by or for the lessee or holder.

These taxes are not to be imposed in the case of a place where the maximum charge for admission is five cents or for shows, rides or other amusements in outdoor general amusement parks where the admission is ten cents or in the case of shows, rides or other amusements (the maximum charge for admission to which is ten cents) within outdoor general amusement parks, or in the case of admissions to such parks. Where the proceeds inure exclusively to the benefit of religious, educational or charitable societies or organizations, and in the case of admissions to agricultural fairs, no tax shall be levied, provided none of the proceeds are distributed to stockholders or members of the association.

A tax of 10 per cent is imposed on the amount paid as dues or membership fees, including initiation fees, to any social, athletic or sporting club where such dues or fees are in excess of $12 per year, such tax to be paid by the person paying the dues or fees. Dues or fees paid to fraternal or beneficiary societies, orders or associations operated on the lodge system are exempt.

Those collecting admission dues or fees are required to collect the tax and make monthly returns and payments to the government.

Greatest Thing in the World.

Love has been called the greatest thing in the world, but the greatest thing in the world is not a thing at all; the greatest thing is a person. Personality is the greatest thing in the world. The greatest thing in personality is not strength of body nor strength of mind. It is strength of heart. "Clever people are as common as blackberries, the rare things to find a good one." It is not Daniel Webster's brain, but Lincoln's heart, that wins a nation's love.—Exchange.

Next Largest Island.

The island of Haiti-Santo Domingo is, after Cuba, the largest of the West Indies. The total area of the island is 29,525 square miles, of which 10,200, or approximately one-third, are in the western section, or Haiti; 19,325, or the remaining two-thirds, are in the eastern portion, or the Dominican Republic.

Palestine's Deep Valley.

The deepest valley is believed to be in Palestine; it is at least 1,300 feet below the level of the sea.

Gained Fame While Dying.

Antoine Watteau, one of France's foremost artists, painted his celebrated decorative panels while dying of the white man's scourge. He sprang from humble and poverty-stricken surroundings, and was forced to work on the brink of starvation for the greater part of his thirty-seven years. Just as his fame rose to national proportions his tubercular condition became worse and he worked desperately during his last few years to complete as much work as possible before he died.

An Evergreen Shrub.

One always associates heather with Scotland, and it is one of the chief glories of that land of colors; but heather, or ling, is an evergreen shrub which grows all over northern Europe, certain species even being found in Africa, where it reaches the height of large bushes.

Scientific Agriculture.

Good farming consists in taking large crops from the land, and at the same time leaving the soil in better condition for more crops.

PLEA FOR WAR ON AUSTRIA

American Defense Society Would Have United States Make Immediate Declaration.

President Wilson was urged to call a special session of congress at an early date to declare war on Austria, in a resolution adopted by the board of trustees of the American Defense society at a meeting at New York.

The resolution further urges the transportation to Italy of a contingent of American troops and war material, using all ships possible, including seized Austrian ships, for the purpose. It sets forth that "the complete defeat of Italy's armies will endanger her national existence and imperil the issue of the war for democracy," and that "to preserve Italy's existence and to maintain her efficiency as a fighting force immediate moral, military and economic aid from her allies is imperative."

The resolution declares that "German agents throughout Italy have steadily emphasized the fact that the United States has never yet seen fit to declare war against Austria-Hungary, Italy's great and neighboring enemy," and that "it is patent to the entire world that German and Austrian troops are working as a unit for the same end which America has declared she will not endure."

The trustees of the society also adopted a minute which declares that an inconclusive peace would be an insult to those who have fallen in the war and a "betrayal to the living."

THE RUSSIANS WILL FIGHT IT OUT

Gen. Kerensky Did Not Mean They Would Quit.

$31,700,000 IS ADVANCED

Evidence Of Confidence The Washington Government Has In The Petrograd Government—U. S. Payments On Loans.

Washington.—Notwithstanding withdrawals of German troops from the Russian front for the Italian campaign, there still are 147 German, Austrian, Turkish and Bulgarian divisions facing the Russian Army.

The Russian Embassy announced that it has received from General Dessino, representative of the Russian Army with the British headquarters, the following figures on the strength of the Austro-German troops on the Eastern front:

"Four German infantry divisions and three Austrian infantry divisions have been withdrawn from Rumania and Galicia immediately prior to the attack on the Italian front. At the same time German divisions have been transported from the French front.

"The total quantity of enemy troops which is being maintained at present against the Russian armies are 86 infantry and 10 cavalry German divisions; 33 infantry and 11 cavalry Austrian divisions, and seven Turkish and Bulgarian infantry divisions, making a total of 147 enemy divisions."

Lansing's Statement.

Secretary Lansing, deploring any interpretation of Kerensky's statement to the effect that Russia was about to quit the war, authorized this statement:

Far From Yielding.

"Reports received from Petrograd by military and telegraph show that Premier Kerensky and his government, far from yielding to discouragement are still animated by a strong determination to organize all Russia's resources in a whole-hearted resistance and carry the war through to victorious completion. At the same time this government, like those of the Allies, is rendering all possible assistance."

The Russian Embassy also issued a statement:

"Russia is not out of the war and has no intention of quitting," said the embassy statement. "No word in Kerensky's interview gives warrant for an assertion of that kind. As a matter of fact, the Premier stated the exact opposite."

No Blame Against Allies.

"What Premier Kerensky's expressed," the statement continued, "was only a feeling of the Russian people that aid and support should be extended to them and that the encouragement from the Allies is justified to a nation that has borne such heavy burdens and is now in a period of fundamental readjustment. No word in the interview was intended to express any blame or sarcasm against Allied action.

"A cable received lately, and which was given out to the press, shows the real military conditions on the Russian front. The best answer to the malicious assertion that Russia is out of the war will be the fact given by this cable that we are holding at the present time on our front 147 divisions of enemy troops."

As another mark of confidence in the Russian government the Treasury authorized the immediate advance of $31,700,000 out of the credits of $325,000,000 already authorized. This would bring the total actually paid the Russian government out of credits previously authorized, up to $190,900,000.

Credits totaling $325,000,000 to Russia have been authorized by the Treasury. Including the latest transaction there remains available for Russia $134,100,000 and there is no intention to withdraw any of the unexpended credits. Indications are that the attitude of the American government toward Russia, so far as the extension of financial aid is concerned, is unchanged by Premier Kerensky's statement.

UPRISING IN BRAZIL.

Severest Military Measures Taken Against Germans.

Buenos Aires.—A German uprising is in progress in Southern Brazil, completely paralyzing railway traffic, according to private reports received in railway circles here. The strikes inaugurated in this district are said to be spreading to other parts of Brazil. It is reported that only the strictest military measures are making the movement of any trains possible.

The dispatches continue to report "the severest military measures against Germans" in Southern Brazil, where there are large German colonies. Details as to these measures and general conditions are withheld by the censorship.

KAISER TO VON BUELOW.

"Forward With God." He Says In His Congratulations.

Amsterdam.—A Berlin dispatch says that Emperor William has telegraphed to General von Buelow, commanding the troops on the Italian front, congratulations for his successes against Italy, saying: "Our faithless former ally has experienced what German strength and German wrath can accomplish. With me the Fatherland thanks its incomparable sons. Forward with God!"

Both Quality And Quantity

Try Yager's Liniment, the great external remedy for rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, sprains, chest pains, backache, cuts and bruises.

This liniment has wonderful curative powers, penetrates instantly, and gives prompt relief from pain.

It is the most economical liniment to buy, for the large 35 cent bottle contains more than the usual 50 cent bottle of liniment.

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BALTIMORE, MD.

RAW FURS WANTED

I BUY RAW FURS—DIRECT FROM the hunter or trapper, the country fur buyer, or the local dealer. I'll buy one hide or ten thousand hides. My price lists are issued regularly throughout the season. WRITE for one and keep posted on market conditions. It is free for the asking. 5 PER CENT EXTRA PAID ON SHIPMENTS AMOUNTING TO $25.00 AND OVER. I pay all transportation charges.

If you prefer, you can put your own valuation on your furs and if I cannot pay as much or more, I will return your furs to you at my expense. If you will be reasonable, we will be able to trade very nicely and be of benefit to each other. Try me—It will mean extra money for you. Get in touch with me at once. DO IT NOW.

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Every Woman Wants
Paxtine
ANTISEPTIC POWDER
FOR PERSONAL HYGIENE
Dissolved in water for douches stops pelvic catarrh, ulceration and inflammation. Recommended by Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co. for ten years. A healing wonder for nasal catarrh, sore throat and sore eyes. Economical. Has extraordinary cleansing and germicidal power. Sample Free. 50c. all druggists, or postpaid by mail. The Paxton Toilet Company, Boston, Mass.

BOY OF CHESTERFIELD TYPE

Newsy Divides His Papers With Pals, Also Remembers Arresting Officer on Reaching Station.

A policeman with kindly eyes, but a Spartan sense of duty, was towing a small boy to the nearest station, says the Washington Star.

A flock of other boys tagged behind.

The criminal grinned with nervous bragadocio. Each boy was a human geyser of sympathy and the whole show, from a strictly scenic viewpoint, supplied a comic supplement tempest of the sort we know about—with the teapot left out.

As he reached his last edge of freedom the prisoner passed over a batch of newspapers to the nearest boy with orders to divide them all around—except one. He handed that one to the policeman.

The officer accepted the courtesy. Then he ordered the boys to return the papers. Then he gave the criminal a good-humored shake and told him to be off.

"And don't let me catch you scrapping again, you little scamp you!"

And the little scamp took to his heels.

Which is merely to note that there is growing up in this town a certain small boy who had already put Chesterfield among the also rans.

When Memory Lasts.

There is one thing a man always remembers — and that is decent treatment.

Show a disposition to be an easy mark, and everybody will help you to make good.

Save
In the Use of Wheat
By eating
Grape-Nuts

All the food value of the grain is used in making this delicious food; and its blend of malted barley not only adds to its nourishing qualities but produces a flavor of unusual richness.

All Food— No Waste!

"Blue" and Worried?

"Blue," worried, half-sick people should find out the cause of their troubles. Often it is merely faulty kidney action, which allows the blood to get loaded up with poisons that irritate the nerves. Backache, headaches, dizziness and annoying bladder troubles are added proofs that the kidneys need help. Use Doan's Kidney Pills. Thousands thank them for relief from just such troubles.

A Virginia Case

Mrs. P. T. Timberlake, 3 S. Rowland St., Richmond, Va., says: "I suffered for months with frequent spells of cramps in my hands, feet and limbs and was almost helpless for a long time. I don't know how I ever stood the knife-like pains that shot through my body. After I had used thirteen boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills I was cured entirely and I have enjoyed better health since then, than I ever had before."

Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a Box

DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER

has been a household panacea all over the civilized world for more than half a century for constipation, intestinal troubles, torpid liver and the generally depressed feeling that accompanies such disorders. It is a most valuable remedy for indigestion or nervous dyspepsia and liver trouble, bringing on headache, coming of up food, palpitation of heart and many other symptoms. A few doses of August Flower will immediately relieve you. It is a gentle laxative. Ask your druggist. Sold in all civilized countries.—Adv.

Awaiting Peace.

New York Jews have postponed calling proposed Jewish congress until peace is declared.

Many people imagine that Worms or Tapeworm cannot be gotten rid of entirely. Those who have used "Dead Shot"—Dr. Peery's Vermifuge, know that they can. Adv.

Natural End.

"What has become of Professor Fakem's balloon school?"

"I hear it has gone up."

Don't leave your faults lying around for other people to stumble over.

Raise High Priced Wheat on Fertile Canadian Soil

Canada extends to you a hearty invitation to settle on her **FREE Homestead lands of 160 acres each** or secure some of the low priced lands in **Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.** This year **wheat is higher** but **Canadian land just as cheap,** so the opportunity is more attractive than ever. Canada wants you to help **feed the world** by tilling some of her fertile soil—**land similar to that** which during many years **has averaged 20 to 45 bushels of wheat to the acre.** Think of the **money you can make** with wheat around **$2 a bushel** and land so easy to get. Wonderful yields also of **Oats, Barley and Flax. Mixed farming** in Western Canada **is as profitable an industry as grain growing.**

The Government this year is asking farmers to put increased acreage into grain. There is a great demand for farm labor to replace the many young men who have volunteered for service. The climate is healthful and agreeable, railway facilities excellent, good schools and churches convenient. Write for literature as to reduced railway rates to Supt. of Immigration, Ottawa, Can., or to

J. P. JAFFRAY,
Cor. Walnut & Broad Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.
Canadian Government Agent

Write now for our Price Lists and Market Reports on

FURS AND HIDES

We are the Largest and Leading Buyers of *All Kinds of Hides and Furs* in these sections.

For nearly sixty years we have given thousands of Fur and Hide shippers entire satisfaction.

WE CHARGE NO COMMISSION

Least of Two Evils.

An employee in the office of a noisy munition plant was absent from work one morning. After luncheon, however, he presented himself. He looked pretty bad, but he claimed that he was ready for work.

"Why, what are you doing down here?" cried the boss. "Your wife telephoned that you probably wouldn't be able to work for several days. She said you were on the verge of nervous prostration, and that the least noise was bad for you. Why didn't you stay at home?"

"Well," answered the wage slave, raising his voice to be heard above the distracting din. "I did get through with the morning at home. But my wife had a bridge party this afternoon, so I thought I'd be better off down here."

MOTHER!

Have you ever used MOTHER'S JOY SALVE for Colds, Coughs, Croup and Pneumonia, Asthma, and Head Catarrh? If you haven't get it at once. It will cure you.—Adv.

The Honeymoon.

He—Honey, you have done me a grievous wrong.

She—Why, George?

He—I never ought to have married you at all.

She—Oh, George!

He—Because, if you should die, you have made it impossible for me to live without a wife.

She—Why, George!

He—And you have made it impossible, honeybunch, for any other wife to suit me.

She—Oh, George!—Judge.

Save Your Cash and Your Health

HILL'S CASCARA BROMIDE QUININE

The standard cold cure for 20 years—in tablet form—safe, sure, no opiates—cures cold in 24 hours—grip in 3 days. Money back if it fails. Get the genuine box with Red top and Mr. Hill's picture on it. Costs less, gives more, saves money. 24 Tablets for 25c. At Any Drug Store

Special Offer for 10 Days

COSMOPOLITAN, 2 Years Subscription $2.00
GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, 2 Years Subscription $2.00
HEARSTS' MAGAZINE, 2 Years Subscription $2.00

Mrs. E. M. Likes, 1716 Eutaw Place, Baltimore, Md.

MUSIC LOVERS Join our phonograph club and get a $15 Aiura Phonograph for less than $1. Particulars free. Co-Operative Music Co., Room 201, 36 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

676 ACRES good land, graveled road two sides, mile to business center, $10 per acre. O. P. Perkins, Magnolia, Texas

MOST PROFITABLE SAVINGS PROPOSITION Money available on notice, nontaxable, State supervision, free from legal process or publicity. Regular periodical contribution to fund appeals to wage earners. For details address Industrial Ass'n. Topeka, Kans.

Every Thoughtful Housewife can aid in reducing the National grocery bill by making two pounds of butter from one. Send two dimes for money back guaranteed formula. BOX 753, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 45--1917.

Method in Their Plan.

The lieutenant colonel tells the story of the "goat barrage," says a correspondent in France. A few of the old timers who have fought at his side in China and the Philippines and Mexico call him "Goat." No one else does.

"They were having machine gun practice up a draw," said he, "and a sentry was stationed at the bend to keep people from wandering up that draw and getting their heads shot off before the boys could stop squirting. But he did not challenge me.

"'What are you here for?' I asked.

"'Keep people from going up the canyon and getting hurt,' said the boy.

"'You didn't stop me,' I said.

"'They said to let you come,' replied the sentry."

RELIABLE REMEDY RESTORES KIDNEYS

For many years druggists have watched with much interest the remarkable record maintained by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is a physician's prescription.

Swamp-Root is a strengthening medicine. Dr. Kilmer used it for years in his private practice. It helps the kidneys, liver and bladder do the work nature intended they should do.

Swamp-Root has stood the test of years. It is sold by all druggists on its merit and it will help you. No other remedy can successfully take its place.

Be sure to get Swamp-Root and start treatment at once.

However, if you wish first to test this great preparation send ten cents to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., for a sample bottle. When writing be sure and mention this paper.—Adv.

Hun Music Barred.

Our Tommies writes the anonymous author of "From Dug-Out and Billet" don't appreciate the Boches' music one little bit; they say there is no tune to it.

The other evening they (the Boches) had a piano in their advance trenches, and we were close enough to hear the performance.

"What the blazes are you playin'?" one of our chaps shouted across.

"Wagner!" came the reply.,

"Well," grumbled Tommy, "I don't wonder we're fightin' you about it."

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills contain nothing but vegetable ingredients, which act gently as a tonic and purgative. Adv.

Where Many Stop.

What is regarded as a stepping stone to business often proves an eternal roosting place.

To keep clean and healthy take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They regulate liver, bowels and stomach.—Adv.

A stingy woman is one who won't let you eat the jam she has made until snow flies.

The wise man profits by the experience of others—at the same time mixing in a little originality.

After the Movies Murine is for Tired Eyes. Red Eyes—Sore Eyes—Granulated Eyelids. Rests—Refreshes—Restores. Murine is a Favorite Treatment for Eyes that feel dry and smart. Give your Eyes as much of your loving care as your Teeth and with the same regularity. CARE FOR THEM. YOU CANNOT BUY NEW EYES! Sold at Drug and Optical Stores or by Mail. Ask Murine Eye Remedy Co., Chicago, for Free Book

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By REV. P. B. FITZWATER, D. D., Teacher of English Bible in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

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LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 11

LESSON TEXT—Nehemiah 1.

GOLDEN TEXT—"Whatsoever we ask, we receive of him, because we keep his commandments, and do these things that are pleasing in his sight."—I John 3:22.

Some twelve or fourteen years after the revival of the worship of Jehovah under the administration of Ezra, Nehemiah led a company to Jerusalem to restore the city walls and civil authority. The walls and gates of the city had lain in ruins ever since they were broken down by Nebuchadnezzar. In this condition the remnant of the Jews who had gone back to Jerusalem were exposed to the dangers of assaults from the surrounding enemies. Not only was this exposure detrimental to the peace and comfort of the people, but it was a matter of severe reproach to them (v. 3). Nehemiah was a man of strong character. Though occupying a position of high honor and responsibility in the very center of the great heathen capitol, the desire to honor God was uppermost in his heart. He is an example to all young men, demonstrating to them that it is possible to be true to God regardless of the environment in which he may be compelled to live. In order for a man to thus stand, his life must be rooted in Christ, and these roots—our faith—must be watered and kept alive through vital communion with God in prayer and study of His Holy Word.

I. Nehemiah Learns of the Affliction and Reproach of the Returned Remnant in Jerusalem (vv. 1-4).

1. The time (v. 1). It was in a winter month, November or December, in the 20th year of Artaxerxes. He was engaged in the performance of his accustomed duties as cup-bearer to the king, when the news came to him of the deplorable condition of Jerusalem and the remnant who had gone there.

2. The occasion of (vv. 2, 3). The visit of Nehemiah's brother and certain men of Judah made it possible for him to inquire concerning the state of the remnant and the conditions of Jerusalem. They informed him that they were in great affliction and reproach.

3. The effect upon Nehemiah (v. 4). He was greatly moved by the story of the distress of his brethren. Though occupying a position of honor, and enjoying all that heart could desire, he keenly took the misfortune of his brethren to heart. He not only shed tears of sympathy, but took these burdens in prayer to God. This is the proper way to sympathize with the unfortunate. It is manly to weep with those in distress, and to pray for those who have need. Jesus wept over Jerusalem and prayed for his own. Nehemiah exhibited the spirit of true patriotism. The affliction and shame of his own people went close to his own heart. National and racial solidarity constitutes the real basis of patriotism. The reproach and affliction of a nation is the reproach and affliction of every member thereof.

II. Nehemiah's Prayer for Israel (vv. 5-11). We are taught that in the midst of affliction, we should pray. Nehemiah in this early time practiced this New Testament direction. A study of his prayer is most helpful.

1. It was earnest (v. 4). He fasted and prayed for several days. When men are willing to desist from food and turn aside from their occupations to pray to God, they are unmistakably in earnest. This is true fasting. Merely abstaining from food is not necessarily fasting. It is when our hearts have entered into sympathy with God and his people and the desire for food is removed, that there is fasting which is worth while.

2. The ground of (v. 5). He plead covenant relationship and the faithfulness of God in keeping his covenant. It is a good thing always in our praying to plead thus with God. He is delighted when we come as children pleading for the things we need on the basis of our relationship to him.

3. Unselfish (v. 6). He has as his supreme object the welfare of Israel. His personal interests were not affected, either for better or for worse by the condition of the Jews in Jerusalem. Many prayers do not count with God because they are self-centered. They display the utter selfishness of the one who offers them.

4. Penitent (vv. 6, 7). He acknowledges that the state of Israel was due to disobedience to God's commandments and their corrupt dealings with God. So completely had he identified himself with his people that he included himself with Israel as having sinned.

5. The prayer of faith (vv. 8, 9). He believed the word which God had spoken to Moses touching his willingness to restore and bless his people though he was obliged to severely judge them. In our praying, we should be able to point to some definite promise in God's word, as we plead with him. Faith takes God at his word and holds him to it.

6. Definite (vv. 10, 11).

a. He pointed to the specific people as those redeemed by God's powerful hand.

b. He asked that God would prosper his way and grant him mercy in the sight of the king. This was a part of wisdom on Nehemiah's part. Before going before men for consideration of important interests, we should ask God to prepare their hearts, so that they will listen sympathetically to our plea. This we should do in all things and we can do it, when our own hearts are right, and we see the good of others and not that of ourselves. His prayer was answered. The king granted his request as we shall see in Chapter 2.

Share It With Him.

The truest help we can render to an afflicted man is not to take his burden from him, but to call out his best strength that he may be able to bear the burden.—Phillips Brooks.

DAIRY THE

LOSS OF FAT IN SKIM MILK

Farmer Using Separator Should Pay Close Attention to Matter—Chief Cause Is Speed.

Every farmer who uses a separator to skim his milk should give close attention to see that he does not lose fat in the skim milk. A small percentage of fat going into the skim milk continuously means a great loss for the year.

If a cow gives 5,000 pounds of milk and four tenths of one per cent is lost, it would mean for the year a loss of about $8 per cow.

There may be many causes to produce such a loss. Probably the chief cause is the speed of the bowl. If a separator is turned too slowly the milk does not skim clean and fat goes over into the skim milk. Another cause might be the temperature of the milk. For close skimming milk should be 85 degrees or above. Still another cause is an unbalanced bowl. See that the separator gets plenty of oil when running and do not neglect it when it gets out of order.

MAKING IDEAL DAIRY RATION

Silo Solves Succulence Problem Best—Roots Should Be More Generally Fed to Cows.

It is very necessary that succulence be supplied if we hope to come anywhere near an ideal dairy ration. The silo solves this problem best. From all points of view silage is to be preferred. The second choice would be roots. These will be very satisfactory, either when fed alone or supplementary to the silage, and should be more generally fed than at present on all dairy farms. Lacking either of these, it will be important to secure similar effects through the grain ration with the aid of alfalfa or clover if available. In this connection oil meal is of great value because of its well-known laxative properties coupled with its high protein content.

BUILDING UP A DAIRY HERD

Care and Feed of Calves Is of Great Importance—Select Best Marked Females.

Select the best marked female calves from the tested and most productive cows. Let the calf remain with the cow for eight to ten days or until the cow's milk is fit for human food. Feed sweet skim milk heated to blood heat; about one to two quarts may be given morning and evening. Have a clean tin feed bucket; disease and no end of germs may be found in dirty buckets. Feed every day and set out in the sun and air.

Feed sweet milk; it should always be fed warm; cold and sour milk will produce scours and diarrhea. After

Good Foundation Stock.

the second week a little oatmeal and a small quantity of flaxseed oil meal after it is boiled may be added to the milk.

Tie a little bunch of bright, sweet clover hay in the pen every day for the calf to nibble. After the milk has been fed put a little meal in the calf's mouth. A little hay may also be given. By this method the calf will soon learn to eat meal and hay.

Whole oats and wheat bran may be fed in small quantities after the sixth week. All stock, young and old, thrive and keep in health when well fed and kindly treated.

CHECK GROWTH OF BACTERIA

Milk Fresh From Cow Should Be Chilled at Once to About Fifty Degrees Fahrenheit.

Cooling milk immediately after milking checks the growth of bacteria and thus prevents the milk from spoiling. Hence milk fresh from the cow should be chilled at once to about 50 degrees Fahrenheit and kept at that temperature until delivered.

SILAGE NECESSARY FOR COW

Thirty Pounds Per Day Is About Right—It Won't Hurt to Give Her All She Will Eat.

About 30 pounds of silage per day is required by the dairy cow, while a beef animal will consume one-third more, or possibly a still greater amount. It will not hurt a cow to feed her all that she will consume if the silage is good and is fed regularly.

Young Calves Separate.

Keep the young calves separate at feeding time. If you have not a set of calf stanchions snap a short chain into each calf's collar and fasten it to the wall.

Record Essentials.

A milk scale and record sheet are the first essentials for keeping milk production records.

Milk Regularly.

Cows, in order to do their best, should be milked at equal intervals.

Housekeepers Can Save $200,000,000 on Food

In these days when the high cost of living pinches nearly every home, no waste should be overlooked. One of the most flagrant and the most easily prevented, is the destruction of food by rats. One rat will often do a hundred dollars' damage of food and property in a single night, and a careful estimate gives over $200,000,000 as the value of foodstuffs destroyed annually by these pests. Exterminate them with Stearns' Paste and save this enormous loss of food. A small box of Stearns' Paste costs only 35 cents and is usually enough to completely rid the house of rats and mice; also effective against cockroaches and waterbugs. Adv.

In Form at Last.

"A confirmed golf player died in our town yesterday."

"Well, what about it? Even a golf player has to die some day."

"Just before he breathed his last he rose on one elbow and said: 'Fore!' but there was such a cynical look on his face, members of his family thought he might have meant 'four,' as that many doctors were at his bedside."

Important to Mothers

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, that famous old remedy for Infants and Children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

In Use for Over 30 Years.

Children Cry for Fletcher's Castoria

Egotism.

The man who had built up the new town and was showing a prospective settler about the place pointed with pride to a pretty little church just completed.

"Do you belong to the church?" asked the visitor.

"I should say not," replied the head man with an air of injured pride, "the church belongs to me."

THE LAST EXAMINATION OF WAR'S DRAFT

Many a man has fallen down because a test of his water showed unmistakably that he had kidney disease.

The kidneys are the scavengers and they work day and night in separating the poisons from the blood. Their signals of distress are easily recognized and include such symptoms as backache, depressions, drowsiness, irritability, headaches, dizziness, rheumatic twinges, dropsy, gout.

"The very best way to restore the kidneys to their normal state of health and cure such symptoms," says Dr. Pierce of Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., "is to drink plenty of water and obtain from your favorite pharmacy a 60-cent bottle of An-u-ric, double strength, which is dispensed by almost every druggist." You will find Anuric more potent than lithia, dissolves uric acid almost as water does sugar. Large package 60 cents.

Send Dr. Pierce 10c for trial pkg. and ask for advice if there is need.

MOTHERS, ATTENTION!

Clarksburg, W. Va.—"I heard Pierce's remedies and used them when living in Ridgway, W. Va., where we kept a store. I was in a delicate way and 'Favorite Prescription' with 'Golden Medical Discovery' made me comfortable and built me up. I was greatly benefited and I am glad to recommend it."—MRS. JOHNSON ANDERSON, School St.

Get the "Prescription" today, in liquid or tablet form, from any druggist, or send Dr. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., 10 cents for large trial package.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are purely vegetable with no calomel.—Adv.

You Look As YOU FEEL

You know well enough when your liver is loafing.

CONSTIPATION is the first warning; then you begin to "feel mean all over."

Your skin soon gets the bad news, it grows dull, yellow, muddy and unsightly.

Violent purgatives are not what you need—just the gentle help of this old-time standard remedy.

Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.

Genuine bears signature *Brent Good*

ABSENCE of Iron in the Blood is the reason for many colorless faces but **CARTER'S IRON PILLS** will greatly help most pale-faced people.

Middle Aged Women

Are Here Told the Best Remedy for Their Troubles.

Fremont, O.—"I was passing through the critical period of life, being forty-six years of age and had all the symptoms incident to that change—heat flashes, nervousness, and was in a general run down condition, so it was hard for me to do my work. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended to me as the best remedy for my troubles, which it surely proved to be. I feel better and stronger in every way since taking it, and the annoying symptoms have disappeared."—Mrs. M. GODDEN, 925 Napoleon St., Fremont, Ohio.

North Haven, Conn.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound restored my health after everything else had failed when passing through change of life. There is nothing like it to overcome the trying symptoms."—Mrs. FLORENCE ISELLA, Box 197, North Haven, Conn.

In Such Cases

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

has the greatest record for the greatest good

LYDIA E. PINKHAM MEDICINE CO. LYNN, MASS.

No One Believes Him.

The patriotism of the man who buys booze early to avoid the war tax is doubtful.

CUTICURA STOPS ITCHING

Instantly in Most Cases—Write for a Free Sample.

Cuticura is wonderfully effective. The Soap to cleanse and purify, the Ointment to soothe and heal all forms of itching, burning skin and scalp affections. Besides these super-creamy emollients if used daily prevent little skin troubles becoming serious.

Free sample each by mail with Book. Address postcard, Cuticura, Dept. L, Boston. Sold everywhere.—Adv.

Spoken With Feeling.

"How about your wife?"

"Eh?"

"You used to complain that she didn't know how to market, wouldn't shop around, couldn't remember prices and all that."

"She does now. Prices nowadays are engraved on your heart."

The Brute.

"He's indifferent to suffering."

"Not to his own, I'll bet."—Judge.

Charm Is Necessary.

Mme. Sarah Bernhardt, the great French actress, in a signed article in Harper's Bazar, attributes the numerous divorces that have come into the courts of late years to lack of charm in the women concerned.

"If I stood at the threshold of life," says Mme. Bernhardt, "asking of it something with which to buy happiness, I should beg for charm. For if one has charm, she will be loved. And a woman must have love to be happy. Beauty does not matter. If a woman has charm she can secure whatever she wants—love, success, power."

The Divine Sarah also says that this invaluable quality can be cultivated.

$100 Reward, $100

Catarrh is a local disease greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. It therefore requires constitutional treatment. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE destroys the foundation of the disease, gives the patient strength by improving the general health and assists nature in doing its work. $100.00 for any case of Catarrh that HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE fails to cure.

Druggists 75c. Testimonials free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio.

Beware of the man who never overlooks an opportunity to tell you that honesty is the best policy.

For the Soldier.

Buffalo will provide recreation for selective draft soldiers in New York state camps.

Whenever You Need a General Tonic Take Grove's

The Old Standard Grove's Tasteless chill Tonic is equally valuable as a General Tonic because it contains the well known tonic properties of QUININE and IRON. It acts on the Liver, Drives out Malaria, Enriches the Blood and Builds up the Whole System. 60 cents.

Ceaseless Worry.

"Are you still planning to move to the country?"

"No."

"I thought you said that was an ideal way to spend your declining years in peace."

"I used to think so, but I notice that a great many people who move to the country for that purpose are continually wrought up over the inadequate transportation facilities for getting back to town."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Money makes many, but unmakes more.

Many a man believes in eternal punishment—for his neighbor.

Royal Baking Powder saves eggs in baking

In many recipes only half as many eggs are required, in some none at all, if an additional quantity of Royal Baking Powder is used, about a teaspoon, in place of each egg omitted.

Try the following recipes which *also conserve white flour as urged by the government.*

Corn Meal Griddle Cakes

1½ cups corn meal
1½ cups boiling water
½ cup milk
2 tablespoon shortening
1 tablespoon molasses
½ cup flour
1 teaspoon salt
4 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder
NO EGGS

Scald corn meal in bowl with boiling water; add milk, melted shortening and molasses; add flour, salt and baking powder which have been sifted together; mix well. Bake on hot greased griddle until brown.

(The Old Method called for 2 eggs)

Eggless, Milkless, Butterless Cake

1 cup brown sugar
1½ cups water
1 cup seeded raisins
2 ounces citron, cut fine
½ cup shortening
½ teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon nutmeg
1 teaspoon cinnamon
1 cup flour
1 cup rye flour
5 teaspoons Royal Baking Powder

Boil sugar, water, fruit, shortening, salt and spices together in saucepan 3 minutes. When cool, add flour and baking powder which have been sifted together. Mix well; bake in loaf pan in moderate oven about 45 minutes.

(The Old Method [Fruit Cake] called for 2 eggs)

Send for our new booklet "55 Ways to Save Eggs." Mailed free on request. Address Royal Baking Powder Co., Dept. W., 135 William Street, New York

TOWNSEND

Miss Mary Thomas, of Dover, spent the week-end with Miss Mary Staats.

Mrs. Sallie E. Watts is spending the week with Mrs. Rose Evans in Middletown.

Miss May Eisenhart, of Wilmington, visited Miss Marion Reynolds Friday and Saturday.

Mr. Ernest Eardman, of Lexington, Ky., spent several days the past week as the guest of Miss Christine Stant.

The second entertainment by the Radcliff attraction will be given in the School Auditorium Nov. 13th, at 8 P. M.

Rev. Warren Burr and wife spent the week-end with Rev. Earl Shockley and wife and will conduct the Harvest Home Service in his appointment Sunday morning.

A Hallowe'en dance was given in the Assembly Hall last Friday evening. Music was furnished by Jacob's Orchestra, of Wilmington, and a large attendance was present The event was a great success and much enjoyed by all.

Walter S. Money and bride returned from their wedding trip Sunday. Monday evening a reception was held at the home of the groom's parents. About 250 friends were present from Sassafras, Galena, Warwick, Odessa, Smyrna, Middletown, Wilmington, Philadelphia, Atlantic City, Townsend and surrounding country. The occasion was quite an enjoyable one and the gifts presented to the bridal party were numerous and useful. Refreshments were served of chicken salad, Maryland biscuit, coffee, olives, ice cream and cake. The bride and groom will reside in town until spring and then will engage in farming. Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Money desire to express their sincere thanks for the beautiful and kind rememberance given them on this occasion.

SELECT YCUR SEED CORN NOW

Farmers who intend to plant corn next spring should select their seed now. A magnificent crop has been splendidly ripened, and each field contains some ears of more than usual promise. These are the ones that should be laid aside for seeding. Nothing breeds more true to type than corn; like inevitably produces like in the corn field. If inferior seed is planted an inferior crop is produced, and the converse is exactly true. In the great corn-growing states the average yield per acre has been largely increased because of careful seed selection, although this was not a general practice until a very few years ago. Good corn land will grow big ears better than nubbins, and it is no more trouble to take care of a crop that will return 75 bushels to the acre than is it to look after one that will only run 20. The only sure way to make the soil do its full duty is to put in good seed. Right now is the best time to select the smooth, wellfilled, perfectly cylindrical ears of corn, to be put away until February, when they may be tested for germination qualities, that the planter may know what to expect.

New Century Club Notes

The meeting of the New Century Club was held on Tuesday afternoon with Mrs. Mary C. Pool, president, in the chair. The program consisted of the monthly business. One of the questions voted upon and passed was to rent the auditorium for 3 days, January 2, 3 and 4, to the "Corn Exhibit," and the Club to have the privilege of serving the banquet on the last day. Seven of the Boy Scouts of the High School, Harry Roberts, Junior McWhorter, William Pinder, Frank Jones, Percy Donaghay, Burton Williams and Claude Fouracre, favored the club by singing the three popular war songs, "Goodbye Broadway, Hello France !" "Over There," and "Where Do We Go From Here?" which are being sung by the American soldiers in all the camps. The scouts were accompanied by Miss Lola Ingram on the piano.

Odessa St. Paul's Church Notes

Sunday, November 11th, 1917.

9.45 A. M. Brotherhood Devotional Meeting.

10.30 A. M. Morning worship and sermon.

2.00 P. M. Sunday School.

6.45 P. M. Epworth League.

7.30 P. M. Evening sermon.

Junior Epworth League every Friday at 3 o'clock.

No Prayer Meeting this week.

The special services announced for the week of Nov. 11th to 18th inclusive have been deferred until Nov. 18th to 25th, one week later. Please bear this in mind. The 5 nights of pictures will be Nov. 19th to 23d, instead of Nov. 12th to 16th.

DeRue's Minstrels Coming

DeRue Bros. Ideal Minstrels take great pleasure in presenting to the amusement-going public of Middletown their crowing success of their 20 years on the road, their beautiful new, first all new wardrobe, new scenery entitled "One Flag, One Country". All the warring nations will appear in their native uniform saluting Uncle Sam. This should be seen by every man, woman and child as it will stir the blood of all true Americans. Everywhere DeRue Bros. have appeared this season the press and public have proclaimed them the best Minstrel Show on the road. Remember next Tuesday evening, Opera House, one night only.

Mr. Samuel H. Buckworth has on exhibition in the show window of Mr. W. S. Letherbury a basket of exceptionally large white potatoes. The tubers are of the peach blow variety and Mr. Buckworth informed the Transcript's scribe that 2 of his potatoes filled a basket. The exhibit has been greatly admired.

Letters In the Mails Today Bearing Magic Words "With the Colors"

Keynote of the Splendid Work the Y. M. C. A. Does Among Our Men In Uniform Is Keeping Them In Touch With the Folks at Home.

STAMPED WITH STARS AND STRIPES AND RED TRIANGLE

Multifarious Ways in Which the Association Appeals to Your Boy, Your Neighbor's Boy, or Some Boy You Know and Love—Creates a Helpful Environment in Cantonment, on Way Overseas, in Front Line Trench and Beyond—First to Aid as He Comes Tottering Back—Give Your Share of the $35,000,000 Required to Accomplish This "Last Evidence That Somebody Cares."

It was evening on the broad Hempstead Plain, Long Island, where the Rainbow division was spending its last night before embarking for France. It had been raining hard in the afternoon—a cold, steady autumn downpour—and there was nothing to suggest the rainbow in the outward aspect of the camp. Lines and lines of sodden canvas housed 27,000 men, gathered from 27 different states. The ground was dotted with pools and quagmires. Under the wet canvas it was damp and cold, with a penetrating chill. Lit by flickering candles, the tents were far from cheerful shelter for a man's last night in his native land.

But there were seven big tents where electric lights, numbers and friendliness made the night pleasant.

Music, Games, Good Reading and Correspondence Facilities In Y. M. C. A. Building.

In each of these a soldier was strumming on a piano; others were reading books and magazines; hundreds were writing letters home. Behind the raised counter at one end three or four young men were busy passing out notepaper and envelopes, selling stamps and weighing parcels, which the men were sending home. One of the soldiers said to me as I stood in the tent used chiefly by men from Iowa: "We came all the way here from Des Moines, and we were mighty lonely. Then we found this Y. M. C. A. on the job, and it's been a home and more than a home to us. It gave us what we wanted when we needed it most. We'll never forget it. The boys' best friend is the Y. M. C. A."

Fine, Clean-Cut, Upstanding Fellows.

How close those benches were packed with men, bending over the long tables absorbed in their writing! What an appeal to the sympathies those great groups of soldiers make! Fine, clean-cut, upstanding fellows, some of them mere boys, one thinks immediately of the sacrifice they have made for the rest of us and how precious they are to some one back home. Somewhere, in far off farm or village or city street, there are parents or brothers or wives who would give all they possess for one glimpse of those sunburned faces as you and I see them on their last night before going across. And it was with a throb of the heart that I watched them, bent over their letter paper, in one after another of those seven big tents.

These were the tents of the Y. M. C. A. On that last night in America the association was serving the soldiers in the best of all ways—giving them an opportunity to write home. On previous nights they had enjoyed boxing bouts, movies, concerts, dramatics and a score of healthy entertainments as well as religious meetings. But on this last night home ties were strongest. And perhaps that is the keynote of the splendid work the Y. M. C. A. is doing among our men in uniform—keeping them in touch with home.

Magic Words, "With the Colors."

In these times there are some letters that mean more to us than any we have ever read before. They are written on sheets of paper stamped with the Stars and Stripes and the red triangle of the Y. M. C. A., and they bear the magic words, "With the Colors." There are many more than a million such letters in the mails now while you read this. Perhaps one at least is on its way to you. Each one of our 16 cantonments, where the new national army is being trained, is using more than a million sheets of this paper every month. In the draft army alone that means 16,000,000 filaments of love every month reaching out from the great encampment where the men are being trained into the greatest army this nation has ever dreamed and binding them to the hearts at home. Multiply that by thinking of all the other places where Uncle Sam has men with the flag—in navy yards, on the high seas, in arsenals and officers' training camps and "Over There" in France. In all these places men are writing home. Those unassuming little sheets of notepaper gladden millions of hearts a day. They transfer more love from one part of the world to another than statistics can express. Statistics are pretty poor anyway when it comes to reckoning in terms of love and human tenderness. Let's put it this way That the Y. M. C. A. is the biggest express company the world has ever seen, and the parcels it is handling are the loves and devotions of human beings.

World's Best Loved Trademark.

This war has made us think hard and fast. Your boy or your neighbor's boy or some boy you know and love has been called to do his share in the big job of policing the world for democracy and human liberty. Is it any comfort to you to know that whatever his duty may call him your boy will have a friend that will serve him in body, mind and soul? Are you glad to know that this friend will place books and magazines at his disposal, organize classes to teach him whatever he wants to learn, give him a pocket testament and invite him to join religious meetings of the faith that he was brought up in? Did you realize that the association provides athletic equipment for his favorite games, teaches him games if he knows none and holds concerts, lectures, movies, Bible classes, dramatic entertainments and every kind of wholesome amusement to keep him interested? Are you glad to know that this friend will go with him overseas, help to shield him from a score of difficult and dangerous temptations, and follow him right up to the front line trench and beyond it? The last contact the soldier has with this life he loves so well is a cup of tea given him by the Y. M. C. A. free just before he goes "over the top" to a hand to hand struggle with the enemy. And as he comes tottering back from No Man's Land, wounded, but strong enough and plucky enough to keep on his feet, even before his wounds are dressed the Y. M. C. A. is waiting for him with tea and sweet chocolate, the great comforts of the man in the trenches. Do you wonder that the Red Triangle is called "the best loved trademark in the world?" One soldier in France has called it "the last evidence that anybody cares."

If every thinking citizen could see with his or her own eyes something of the actual work being done for our men by the association there would be no question of the Y. M. C. A. having to appeal to the public for money. Rather than let this essential work falter for an instant rich men would sell their motorcars, poor men would forego coveted possessions or even necessities. The work must go on, because there is no one thing that contributes so much to the spirit and efficiency of the troops. The Y. M. C. A. is working night and day to help the government win this war. And every penny that is given to aid the work is a direct assistance to the health, happiness and strength of your boy and mine.

Snapshots of Kaleidoscopic Work.

In all the big cities in France where our men pass through in large numbers, the Y. M. C. A. is operating hostels, where they can get beds and meals at a minimum cost. In London the American Y. M. C. A. has erected a large building for our soldiers and a clubhouse for American officers.

There are Y. M. C. A. dugouts right behind the front line trenches, where the soldiers can get hot drinks, crackers and other comforts at all hours.

Over 2,000 men who had been rejected on account of physical disability have been able to get into the British army by reason of the physical work of the British Y. M. C. A.

A fleet of motor cars leaves the big Y. M. C. A. headquarters in London at midnight every night to pick up soldiers who are wandering about the streets without any wholesome lodging in which to spend the night. These cars are operated by Englishwomen of position and refinement, who report that they never meet any discourtesy at the hands of the soldiers. The importance of this service can be estimated by the fact that at least 50,000 soldiers are on leave in London every week. Over half of these sleep in Y. M. C. A. beds every night.

Entertainment on Vast Scale.

The Y. M. C. A. has erected a big auditorium, seating 3,000, in each of the big draft camps, and huge chautauqua tents, seating 2,500 in the other encampments. The association is running a 22 week entertainment circuit among the camps and is paying 16 companies of entertainers, who are traveling to 30 camps performing before the men.

In each of the draft camps the Y. M. C. A. has ten secretaries engaged in educational work. The association is seeing to it that every man who cannot speak English is taught to do so. In many of the camps the association has a singing director, who is teaching the men to sing the popular and martial airs that do so much to keep up their spirits.

Of 64 Y. M. C. A. men at Camp Dix only three are being paid full salaries. In all the camps the majority of the Y. M. C. A. men have left lucrative positions to do this work simply because its appeal is irresistible to any red blooded man. Harry Lauder, the famous Scotch singer and comedian, now on his farewell concert tour in the United States, is giving all his spare time to the service of the association and is singing to the soldiers at all the camps he can reach.

In one of the draft camps the Y. M. C. A. is supervising athletics on 120 playing fields, providing full athletic equipment. The winners of the interregimental games will play the champions of the other camps.

One of the greatest services rendered by the association is the making

A Red Triangle Dugout in the Trenches.

out of money orders by which the men can send their pay home to their families. In some of the big camps the Y. M. C. A. is providing banking facilities for the men as well.

Do Your Bit With a Tenner.

This month (November) the Y. M. C. A. must raise $35,000,000 to carry on its work among our soldiers and their allies until next July. Of this $35,000,000 about $24,000,000 will be spent on the work with our own troops or about $10 for every man in Uncle Sam's uniform. If everybody who has received letters from soldiers and sailors were to contribute $10 the task would be easy. Are your boy's health and happiness and clean soul worth $10 to you?

Your town mayor, your pastor, your school superintendent will know who is the treasurer of the campaign committee in your county or town. Otherwise send a check or money order to Cleveland H. Dodge, treasurer, 124 East Twenty-eighth street, New York city.

Only sacrificial giving by millions of givers will make possible the continuance of this vast work for American soldiers and for those of our allies.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Red Lion Hundred

The taxable residents of Red Lion Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be at

Parlor of Robinson House, Del. City
August 11th, 25th; September 15th, 29
October 13th, 27th; November 10th, 24th; December 8th and 29th. From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

Pennsylvania R. R. Station, Kirkwood
September 10th, 24th, November 10
24th.
From 9 A. M. to 12 M.

AT HOME ALL THE TIME

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

Extract from the Laws of Delaware, Governing the Collection of Taxes of New Castle County, Section 3, Chapter 30, Volume 21, Laws of Delaware, as Amended:

SECTION 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

J. C. STUCKERT
Collector for Red Lion Hundred.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
Blackbird Hundred!

The taxable residents of Blackbird Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT FLEMING'S LANDING
MONDAY, NOV. 26th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P. M.

AT BLACKBIRD,
SATURDAY, NOV. 24th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P. M.

RESIDENCE OF JOHN WALTONS
FRIDAY, NOV. 30th, 1917
From 1 to 4 P.M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOHN BEITH,
Collector of Taxes for Blackbird Hundred

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS
—OF—
APPOQUINIMINK HUNDRED

The taxable residents of Appoquinimink Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT THE OFFICE OF D. B. MALONEY, IN TOWNSEND, DEL.,
EVERY SATURDAY.
During NOV. 1917,
From 2 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personal application to the Collector, or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shall be added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

JOSEPH C. HUTCHISON,
Collector of Taxes for Appoquinimink Hundred

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS
—OF—
St. Georges Hundred

The taxable residents of St. Georges Hundred, and all persons liable to pay tax in said Hundred, are hereby notified that the Taxes for the year 1917 are now due, and the undersigned Tax Collector for said Hundred, will be

AT E. S. CARPENTER'S STORE, IN PORT PENN,
WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28th, 1917
From 9 to 11 A. M.

TOWN OFFICE, MIDDLETOWN
EVERY SATURDAY,
DURING NOV. 1917
From 2 to 5 o'clock P. M.

AT LEE SPARKS OFFICE, IN ODESSA
FRIDAY, NOV. 30th, 1917
From 2 to 5 P. M.

Tax bills can be obtained by making personable application to the Collector or by sending written communication enclosing stamps.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAWS OF DELAWARE, GOVERNING THE COLLECTION OF TAXES OF NEW CASTLE COUNTY, SECTION 3, CHAPTER 30, VOLUME 21, LAWS OF DELAWARE, AS AMENDED:

Section 3—That on all taxes paid before the first day of October there shall be an abatement of five per centum. On all taxes paid before the first day of December there shall be an abatement of three per centum. On all taxes paid during the month of December there shall be no abatement whatever. And on all taxes unpaid on the first day of January there shallbe added one-half of one per centum per month until the same shall be paid.

T. EDGAR CLAYTON,
Collector of Taxes for St. Georges Hundred

MIDDLETOWN OPERA HOUSE
Tuesday, Nov. 13th.
One Night Only
DeRue Bros.
Ideal Ministrels
The Peoples Favorite

Presenting the greatest Spectacular. First part ever seen on the American Stage, entitled.

"ONE FLAG ONE COUNTRY"

All the warring nations will appear in their native costumes saluting Uncle Sam, headed by the Premier Comedians

Billy DeRue
that talkative man
and
Bobby DeRue
a Satan for the blues

New and up-to-date, something never seen before

GRAND NEW
STREET PARADE
At Noon

Tickets now on Sale at
Letherbury's Hardware Store

General Admission 35 Cents.
Reserved Seats 50 Cents.

PURE DRUGS ARE MOST IMPORTANT

You select your doctor with greatest care, while on the other hand you often take his valuable prescription to any drug store. We give you just what the doctor ordered, at prices as low as is consistent with good quality. For finest drugs properly compounded go to TRUITT.

MIDDLETOWN DRUG CO.
Earnest A. Truitt, Ph. G. Manager
Middletown, Del.

Why Gates Half-Sole Tires Outware Ordinary Tires

Here is the vital part to you—the tread of the Gates Half-Sole Tire is made out of such exceedingly tough, resilient, elastic rubber that it is nearly impossible for even the sharpest stone to injure it—this means that it will wear far better than any tire you have ever used before.

Besides—they cost a great deal less—and remember there is no expense for putting them on.

The Half-Sole Tires are guaranteed to run

3,500 MILES

B. F. Gallagh
Middletown, Del.
agent for the International Rubber Co. will be glad to receive orders from automobile owners.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF a writ of Vend. Exp. (Exp.) to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court House, Southeast corner of Eleventh and King Streets, City of Wilmington, New Castle County, Delaware.

ON SATURDAY.
THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1917
At 10 o'clock, A. M.,
the following described Real Estate viz.:

All those two certain pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate in the Village of Rising Sun, in Christiana Hundred and County of New Castle aforesaid, one of them

BEGINNING at a point at the intersection of the northeasterly side of a new road or lane with the westerly side of the public road leading from the Kennett Turnpike to the New Bridge over the Brandywine; thence north forty-two and one half degrees west sixty-six feet to a stake; thence north thirty-two degrees east twenty-one feet and one-quarter inches to a stake; thence north forty-five degrees west to the aforesaid northeasterly side of said new road or lane; thence north two degrees east sixty-nine feet six inches to a hole in a rock; thence south fifty-eight degrees east twenty-nine feet and nine inches to a stake; thence south thirty-two degrees west thirty-six feet to a stake; thence southerly fifty-eight degrees east ninety-five feet to the aforesaid westerly side of said public road leading to a new bridge over the Brandywine; and thence along the westerly side of said road in a southerly direction seventy-two feet and seven inches to the place of beginning; Be the contents thereof what they may. And the other one bounded and described as follows to wit:

BEGINNING at a point on the westerly side of the aforesaid public road leading over the new bridge from the Kennett Turnpike at seventy-two feet and seven inches northerly from the intersection of the northeasterly side of said new road or lane with the said westerly side of the public road leading to new bridge over the Brandywine; thence north fifty-eight degrees west ninety-five feet to a stake; thence north thirty-two degrees east thirty-six feet to a stake; thence south fifty-eight degrees east ninety-five feet to a point in the said westerly side of said public road leading to new bridge over the Brandywine; and thence thereby in a southerly direction thirty-six feet to the place of BEGINNING. Be the contents thereof what they may.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Edward P. McKay, Administrator of Margaret Haughey, late of Christiana Hundred, New Castle County, State of Delaware, deceased, and to be sold by

THEODORE W. FRANCIS, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9, 1917.

Dr. L. Randolph Outten
DENTIST
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and Friday from 9 a. m.
to 5 p. m.

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